



DAILY REPORT

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SOVIET UNION REACTS TO JAPAN-PRC TREATY

Soviet Note Rejected

OW231043Z Tokyo KYODO in English 1051 GMT 23 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 23 Aug (KYODO)--The Soviet Union Wednesday officially expressed displeasure over Japan's recent signing of a peace and friendship treaty with China, Moscow's rival, but Japan turned down the Soviet arguments.

The first official Soviet reaction to the treaty signed 11 days ago was conveyed to Deputy Foreign Minister Keisuke Arita by Boris S. Zinovyev, charge d'affaires at the Soviet Embassy in Tokyo, in the form of an "oral notification." The Soviet Union has repeatedly charged in the past that the Japan-China treaty is an anti-Soviet plot because it includes the Chinese-proposed antihegemony clause condemning domination of an area by a country. According to the gist of the notification made available to the press later, Zinovyev told Arita that Japan's consent to the inclusion of the antihegemony clause in the treaty "objectively" proved Japan's submission to Peking in foreign policy.

The treaty included another clause stating that the Japanese and Chinese relations with third countries would not be affected by the treaty. But the Soviet notification said the Chinese Government has made it clear that the antihegemony struggles meant joint action against the Soviet Union and other anti-Peking countries. By conniving at the Chinese plot, the Japanese Government will find itself assisting in Peking's hegemonism and expansionism, it said:

Zinovyev further told Arita in the notification that Japan would be held responsible for "complications" that might arise in the Far East as a result of concluding the treaty with China and for "negative consequences" caused by its own action in the Japan-Soviet relations.

The notification said that the Soviet Union "cannot remain uninterested" as long as the contents of the Japan-China treaty go beyond the framework of bilateral relations between Japan and China. The Soviet Union will take necessary action to protect its interests, it said.

The Japanese Government stated, after concluding the treaty with China, that it would maintain its policy of expanding its relations with the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union will assess the intention of Japan in this respect not in terms of words but "specific and real action," the notification added.

In reply to the notification, Arita told Zinovyev that Japan cannot accept the Soviet arguments. Arita pointed out that Japan explained to the Soviet Union soon after concluding the treaty that the treaty would not affect Japan's basic foreign policy of maintaining good relations with all countries of the world. He expressed regrets that the Soviet Union has not fully understood Japan's position, and asked Zinovyev to convey to Moscow Japan's refusal to accept the Soviet arguments.

NHK TV Report

OW231223Z Tokyo JOAK Television in Japanese 1000 GMT 23 Aug 78 OW

[Excerpts] Soviet Charge d'Affaires Zinovyev called on Vice Foreign Minister Arita at the Foreign Ministry this afternoon to present the Soviet view concerning the Japan-PRC peace and friendship treaty. Referring to the recent Soviet proposal to postpone the regular Japan-USSR working-level meeting originally scheduled for 31 August, Arita said: "I believe that it is more necessary now ever before for the two sides to exchange their views frankly. I regret the meeting has been postponed."

I would like to see the regular consultative meeting held as soon as possible." Thus he asked for Soviet cooperation and Charge d'Affaires Zinovyev promised to convey the Japanese side's wishes to the Soviet Government.

Today's Soviet notification was the USSR's first official representation since the signing of the Japan-PRC peace and friendship treaty. The Foreign Ministry takes note of the fact that the Soviet Union has made its representation in the form of a mild verbal notification rather than a government statement. Moreover, the notification can be regarded as a pro forma rebuttal to our government's position, which was presented to the Soviet Union in Tokyo and Moscow after the treaty was signed. The Soviet Government is believed to be cautiously examining its basic post-treaty policy toward Japan, considering the Japanese Government's future moves and the international situation.

Foreign Minister Sonoda's Comment

OW221237Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1234 GMT 22 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 22 Aug (KYODO)--Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda asserted Tuesday that there would be no Soviet retaliation against Japan in connection with the conclusion of the Japan-China treaty of peace and friendship. While the negotiations for the conclusion of the treaty were in progress, the Soviet Union had repeatedly threatened retaliation if Japan signed the treaty.

Speaking at a national meeting of the Liberal-Democratic Party's Young Dietmen's League, Sonoda said the Soviet Union had softened its stand after the treaty was concluded, and had taken a wait-and-see attitude on how this country would deal with the Russians. He also disclosed that the Japanese Foreign Ministry had prepared for possible Soviet retaliation by explaining in detail the circumstances surrounding the treaty to the United States, Southeast Asian nations and European countries.

The foreign minister made it clear that Japan would strive to maintain friendly relations with the Soviet Union even if China frowns on this but would not enter into any talks with the Russians if they make threats against Japan. "We will engage in positive diplomacy with the Soviet Union if it stops violating our territorial waters and airspace," he said.

USSR's Firiyubin Visit 'Postponement'

OW230035Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0011 GMT 23 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 23 Aug (KYODO)--Foreign Ministry sources believe that the postponement of the trip to Japan of Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Nikolay Firiyubin to take part in working-level Japan-Soviet consultation was due to Firiyubin's schedule and that it is not an "act of retaliation" on the part of the Soviet Union for Japan's signing of the peace and friendship treaty with China.

The Soviet Foreign Ministry informed the Japanese Embassy in Moscow Tuesday that the Soviet Union will be unable to comply with the Japanese proposal for holding the working-level consultation between Firiyubin and Deputy Foreign Minister Masuo Takashima in Tokyo August 31 and September 1. It said it wanted to have the consultation postponed due to various factors.

Commenting on the matter, the Foreign Ministry sources noted that no reference was made by the Soviet Union to the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty when it requested the postponement, therefore, they did not believe the postponement had anything to do with the Japan-China treaty.

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JAPAN

The holding of the working-level consultation was announced between Japan and the Soviet Union when Foreign Minister Junao Sonoda visited Moscow last January. The first of such consultations was scheduled to be held on August 21 and September 1 to exchange views on the international situation. After the Japan-China treaty was signed August 12, however, the Soviet Union informed Japan that it will make a reply on whether the consultation will be held in August. It was indicated that it may seek postponement of the meeting.

Abe on Postponement of Meeting

OW51017Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1019 GMT 23 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 23 Aug (KYODO)--Chief Cabinet Secretary Shintaro Abe said Wednesday Moscow's explanation had not related the postponement of the Japan-Soviet working-level consultation with the recent signing of the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty. Abe said this at a news conference in referring to Soviet information that Deputy Foreign Minister Nikolay Firyubin would not come to Tokyo this month for the consultation scheduled August 31 and September 1.

Fukuda NHK TV Interview

OW221407Y Tokyo JOAK Television in Japanese 1300 GMT 21 Aug 78 OW

[Text of 21 August interview with Prime Minister Fukuda, entitled "The Building of Human Resources for the 21st Century," by physicist Reona Ezaki and NHK commentator Akira Ogata--recorded earlier in the day at Hakone]

[Excerpts] [Ogata] The recent signing of the Japan-China treaty of peace and friendship has put an end to one of our pending issues. Now that the treaty has been signed, what is your present state of mind?

[Fukuda] Well, our present world may be called a global society in the sense that no country can accomplish a thing without regard to the outside world. Only in the context of global stability and prosperity can a nation attain its goals. That is my concept of the present-day world. In this global society, Japan is in a position to assume a considerably large share of responsibility for achieving global stability. The overriding problem facing the global society now is the greatest economic crisis ever encountered since the end of World War II. In the final analysis, the cause of this crisis is economic instability which Japan, as a member of the global society, is obliged to combat.

Japan is advocating before the world the diplomatic policy of seeking peaceful relations with all nations. While striving to contribute to world peace, Japan should begin by consolidating peace in Asia; that is, it should begin with its regional role. In line with this thinking, I have held talks with ASEAN leaders since last year. In my opinion, these talks were of epochal significance for peace in Asia, and for Japan's role in achieving this peace. We have entered the stage of heart-to-heart contacts with Southeast Asian countries, but when we think of peace in Asia, we should not think of peace in Southeast Asia alone. We should also think of continental Asia. China and the Soviet Union are on the continent. Stability in relations between these two countries is of paramount importance for peace in Asia.

Japan-China relations assume great significance for bringing peace in Asia. As foreign minister when the Japan-China joint communique was signed and in the preceding year, people called my style of diplomacy "a duck's paddling." At any rate, after various complications, the joint communique was issued a year ago. In my opinion, the joint communique was a "suspension bridge," but it has not yet been turned into an "iron bridge."

We have thus built an iron bridge between Japan and China, a country on the Asian Continent. Via this bridge we will increase our exchanges, making our efforts for peace in Asia more realistic. At the same time, we must think about another country on the Asian Continent--that is, the USSR. I do know that the USSR has been criticizing the Japan-China peace treaty in many ways. I listened to the Soviet criticism and I think it unjustified.

In concluding the Sino-Japanese treaty, I was meticulously cautious. True, the anti-hegemony clause demanded by the Chinese side is incorporated in the treaty. But anti-hegemony is an unalterable political principle in international politics. Moreover, the treaty has a special provision which clearly states that the antihegemony clause does not affect Japan's position in its relations with a third country.

I believe the treaty is so worded that there is absolutely no room for the Soviet Union to criticize it. That is why Japan feels no compunction whatsoever about the Japan-China treaty of peace and friendship just signed. Nevertheless, Japan will take a positive stand toward the Soviet Union, which is a neighbor, without any regrets for what we have done. With this attitude, we will try to settle pending issues--that is, the questions of realizing the return of the four northern islands and of concluding a peace treaty. This is an unfinished task.

[Ogata] I understand that there will soon be a concrete discussion of China's plan to send students to Japan.

[Fukuda] Yes, though unofficially the Chinese side has approached us in this matter. All Chinese students now in Japan are studying at their own expense, not at the cost of their government. About 200 Chinese students are now studying in Japan under non-governmental arrangements. There is room for increasing that number considerably.

Talks are now under way with the Chinese side. If both sides agree, I would like to see the student program begin next year. While there are some problems resulting from the difference in systems between the two nations, China is now working for the four modernizations and paying great attention to Japan in this connection. We welcome this development.

[Ogata] It seems autumn is already here in Hakone. There will be many political, economic, and diplomatic problems to be tackled this fall. Mr Prime Minister, what do you think is the most important issue?

[Fukuda] I believe that the dominant issue in Japan's politics this fall will be the holding of an extraordinary Diet session. This is because we have to ratify the Japan-China treaty at this Diet session. At the same time, the Diet session is important in view of our need to prepare for the Tokyo summit next year. Japan is now being asked to play a great role in overcoming global economic unrest, the most serious issue the world is facing. This role requires Japan to fulfill its commitments at the Bonn summit.

In addition, the next summit will be held in Japan. I believe that most vital is Japan's moral, fateful, and historic obligation to fulfill its Bonn commitments. Japan's prestige will further rise rapidly should it succeed in attending the Tokyo summit with its Bonn commitments completely fulfilled. However, should it fail to do so, the result really be disastrous. In this context, the importance of the upcoming extraordinary Diet session is great in order to make various preparations for the successful convocation of the planned Tokyo summit.

[Ogata] Are you planning to seek new popular confidence?

[Fukuda] Do you mean am I planning to dissolve the Diet? Well, I can say I have no such plan in my pocket.

ENVOY TELLS SONODA FRG WELCOMES JAPAN-PRC TREATY

OW221331Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1255 GMT 22 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 22 Aug (AFP)--West Germany told Japan today it welcomes the recently signed Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty, government sources said. West German Ambassador to Japan Gunther Diehl called on Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda at the Foreign Ministry and said his government welcomes the pact which will contribute to bringing about political and economic stability in the Asia region, they said. The Sino-Japanese peace and amity treaty was signed in Peking August 12.

FIRMS TO EXPORT INTEGRATED CIRCUIT PLANT TO PRC

OW230353Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0320 GMT 23 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 23 Aug (KYODO)--Toshiba Corp and Hitachi Ltd have signed a formal contract with the China National Technology Import Corporation on the export of an integrated circuit (IC) plant worth about yen 10 billion. The agreement was signed in Peking last Saturday between Chen Yang, deputy general manager of the Chinese corporation, and Toshiba President Kazuo Iwata and Hitachi Executive Director Kiyoshi Shimai, according to Toshiba.

Toshiba said it and Hitachi would seek sanction of the plant export by the Paris-based Coordinating Committee on Export Control (COCOM) as soon as Iwata and Shimai return home from Peking. They were scheduled to return to Tokyo Wednesday. The company said the COCOM has approved sale of an IC plant to Hungary by a U.S. company.

JAL PRESIDENT OPPOSES NEW U.S. POLICY ON AIR TRAVEL

OW221323Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1250 GMT 22 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 22 Aug (AFP)--Shizuo Asada, president of Japan Air Lines, today voiced dissatisfaction with the Carter administration's new policy on international air travel. He criticized it as "logic of the strong."

The United States yesterday unveiled a new policy on international air travel aimed at lower fares, increased service and more cheap charter flights--negotiating principles which U.S. representatives would follow in forthcoming talks with Japan, West Germany, Italy and other nations.

Mr Asada said his airline will be severely injured if Japan should revise its aviation agreement with the United States in line with the newly announced U.S. policy. He urged the Japanese Government to take a tougher stand in the future negotiations with the United States to correct what he described as unfair treatment.

"The new U.S. policy is of advantage only to the United States because it will introduce the principle of free competition while keeping intact the beyond [as received] and other matters unfavorable to Japan," Mr Asada was quoted as saying.

Government Criticism of Policy

OW230603Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0525 GMT 23 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo 23 Aug (KYODO)--The new U.S. policy on international aviation announced in Washington Monday spells a tough American position in aviation talks with Japan to be held this fall, Transport Ministry and airline sources said Wednesday.

The policy "seeks to encourage vigorous competition with the goals of permitting lower fares, better service to more cities and fewer government restrictions on charter travel," according to the announcement.

The sources said the proposed free competition cannot be accepted if it is to be sought by leaving the existing Japan-U.S. Civil Aviation Agreement as it is.

Both countries have failed to reach agreement in past rounds of talks to revise the pact, which Tokyo claims incorporates many "inequalities" such as free U.S. access to points beyond Japan and limited rights for Japanese airlines. Fare cuts and liberalization of charter flights are not to be denied, but acceptance of the U.S. demands for freer air service without revising the agreement could ruin the Japanese airline industry, the sources said.

TASK FORCES SET UP TO AID U.S. TRADE MISSION

OW220633Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0511 GMT 22 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 22 Aug (KYODO)--The government announced Tuesday it has assured the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo and the U.S. Commerce Department its full support to a U.S. trade mission visiting Japan later this year. The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) and the Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO) have set up special task forces to cooperate with the U.S. export development mission, the announcement said.

A group of more than 100 U.S. businessmen and Commerce Department officials, led by Texas Instruments Chairman Mark Shepherd, is scheduled to visit Japan for two weeks beginning October 2. The mission will be divided into seven groups, including a spokesman group, headed by Assistant Secretary of Commerce Frank Weil.

MITI has established a new committee, chaired by Yoshizo Ikeda, Mitsui and Co president, who led a Japanese import promotion mission to the United States last March. The committee members include officials from JETRO, the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the Japan Foreign Trade Council, the Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association and Trading Companies.

JETRO has also set up a special department for receiving the planned U.S. mission, charged with the tasks of laying foundations for a long-range program to expand exports to Japan, promoting investments in the U.S. and briefing Japanese businesses on U.S. trade policies and programs, the announcement said.

ABE SAYS UAE, QATAR WELCOME FUKUDA VISIT

OW221049Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1035 GMT 22 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 22 Aug (KYODO)--Chief Cabinet Secretary Shintaro Abe said Tuesday the United Arab Emirates and Qatar have welcomed a visit by Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda. Abe told newsmen the government was in contact with the two nations and Kuwait in connection with Fukuda's trip to the Middle East in September. He indicated Fukuda may visit the three Persian Gulf nations and Iran and Saudi Arabia during his tour beginning on September 5.

Fukuda was forced to rearrange his itinerary because of the cancellation of his trip to Egypt due to a tripartite summit meeting among the United States, Egypt and Israel for peace in the Middle East. He had originally planned to visit Egypt in addition to Iran and Saudi Arabia.

NODONG SINMUN: NIXON MAKES 'WAR MANIAC' REMARKS ON TROOP WITHDRAWAL

SK230518Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2255 GMT 22 Aug 78 SK

[NODONG SINMUN 23 August commentary: "Aggressive Nature Unchanged"]

[Text] In a recent television interview, former U.S. President Nixon clamored that the United States should not withdraw its troops from South Korea because a troop withdrawal would bring about a southward invasion and might ignite a war in which the United States would be involved. These are very appropriate remarks for a war maniac who was so notorious as a leader of aggression and war. Such words could be expected from the mouth of an aggressor, even though he has been expelled from power. This is because an unfulfilled ambition to commit aggression against and conquer other countries and to dominate the world is still stirring in this maniac's heart.

For aggressors who are forcibly occupying half the land of another country by force to clamor that they should stay there indefinitely because otherwise a war might break out is a criminal theory which only the U.S. imperialists could advance. If the imperialist aggressive forces withdraw from South Korea, the danger of war will be removed and peace will be maintained and consolidated in Korea, and a situation conducive to Korea's peaceful reunification will be created. It is ridiculous to argue that if the U.S. forces withdraw from South Korea war will break out in Korea. The presence of imperialist aggressive forces is itself a factor for war in Korea.

U.S. forces are the most atrociously aggressive of all imperialist forces, and are a tool of the U.S. imperialists for aggression, plunder, domination and interference in other countries. It is only for aggression and war that the imperialist aggressive forces have stayed for some 30 years in South Korea, which is thousands of miles from their own country. This can be proven by the present situation in which the U.S. imperialists forcibly occupying South Korea are continuously accelerating military reinforcement and war preparations there despite the fact that they were disgracefully defeated in the aggressive war which they ignited to conquer all of Korea.

As facts show, only the threat of northward invasion exists in Korea. No one will be deceived, no matter how loudly Nixon may clamor about a bogus "southward invasion threat." Nixon's babbling is only a sophistry designed to justify the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces's forcible occupation of South Korea.

Nixon's strong opposition to troop withdrawal reminds us of his criminal career, in which he clung to vicious maneuvers of aggression and war against the Korean people. Nixon, who once served as U.S. president, came with an aggressive "Nixon doctrine" when the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression was completely bankrupt, clamoring especially about a "new Asian policy" to make the Asian people fight each other and strengthening the policy of aggression and war against Korea.

He has fully revealed his nature as a war maniac by agitating for aggression and war and preaching about the forcible occupation of another country to the U.S. imperialists. This clearly shows once again that the wolfish nature of the imperialists does not change until they die.

Nixon's agitation for aggression and war can be interpreted as meaning that he is burning with ambition for war and is attempting to appear again in the political world by winning the favor of U.S. belligerent circles and munitions monopolies. But this desire of the war maniac, who was relegated to oblivion by the "Watergate scandal" which stirred the world, will never be attained. Nixon's war-like aggressive agitation will only arouse the derision, contempt and hatred of the world's peoples. Nixon should not agitate for aggression and interference in the affairs of another country, but shut his mouth and spend his disgraceful remaining days quietly.

REUNIFICATION GROUP COMMENTS ON ROK REPRESSION

SK231129Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1050 GMT 23 Aug 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 Aug (KCNA)--The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland issued information No 74 on August 22 denouncing the Pak Chong-hui fascist clique who brutally suppressed the young believers by mobilizing heavily armed riot police and arrested nearly 100 of them when they turned out in a massive anti-"government" demonstration in Chonju on August 16.

The information branded this criminal act as an open violation of freedom and democracy and an unpardonable challenge to the entire South Korean people who demand the democratisation of society.

The courageous struggle of the youth in Chonju who put up a frontal resistance against the reactionary rulers was an entirely just struggle showing their unbreakable determination not to tolerate any longer the "yusin" fascist dictatorial "regime" which has turned South Korea into a land of worst human rights violation in the world and makes even churches and religionists an object of watch and terrorism, trampling underfoot the elementary right to live and even the freedom of religion, the information noted, and went on: in their harsh suppression and wholesale arrest of young believers in Chonju the South Korean puppets pursued the heinous aim to threaten the believers and people and break the spirit of struggle against fascism and for democracy ever growing among the people of all strata and thus bridge over the crisis of their rule.

The Pak Chong-hui clique should not perpetrate ever more grave crimes against the country and the nation nor persist in their treacherous acts, maintaining the puppet presidential office with bayonets, but should step down from "power" without delay as the people of all walks of life demand.

HUA KUO-FENG, CEAUDESCU BANQUET SPEECHES REPORTED

SK220328Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0700 GMT 19 Aug 78 SK

[Excerpts] According to a report from Bucharest, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, held a grand banquet on 16 August in the house of the State Council for Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China. President Nicolae Ceausescu and Chairman Hua Kuo-feng spoke at the banquet, which proceeded in a comradely and warm atmosphere.

President Nicolae Ceausescu said: Your visit to our country represents a new and important juncture in promoting the traditional friendly and cooperative relations between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of China, and between the Communist Party of Romania and the Communist Party of China. I would like to express once again our resolve to ensure uninterrupted expansion of these relations through joint efforts.

President Ceausescu said that he and the other Romanian comrades who had visited China were very glad to see the Chinese people, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, engaged in full-scale activities to carry out the decisions of the 11th party congress and for the development and modernization of the economy and the society as a whole. He continued: We are also aware of and appreciate the ever-important role of the People's Republic of China in the world arena and in the struggle against imperialist, colonialist and neo-colonialist rule and policy of oppression, and for victory in the cause of peace and the people's freedom and independence.

He stressed: We are also aware that as a result of the intensified tendency to re-divide spheres of influence and the policy of domination being applied to various parts of the world world-wide contradictions are sharpening. These realities call more than ever before for uniting the forces of the people of all countries and for determined actions to eradicate power politics and policies of interference in other countries' internal affairs and to develop steadily the process of detente, cooperation and peace. He said: We unswervingly base all our relations with other countries on the principles of equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual benefit, and work actively for the prevalence of these principles throughout international life.

We live in an era when the defense and consolidation of national independence and independent economic and social development of the peoples are essential to the entire world's development. Therefore, together with other progressive forces in the world, we shall do our best to contribute to the realization of the great goals of our era.

In his speech, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng said: The relations between Socialist China and Socialist Romania are extremely good. Today our common goal of defending independence and sovereignty and building socialism has linked us even more closely. We both uphold Marxism-Leninism and the principle of proletarian internationalism, and carry on revolution and construction independently and self-reliantly in light of the conditions prevailing in our respective countries. Chairman Hua said: We strictly observe the five principles of peaceful coexistence in our state relations. Our friendly cooperation in all fields has developed satisfactorily over the years.

He continued: Acting in accordance with Marxist-Leninist principles and in light of the actual conditions in Romania, the Romanian Communist Party headed by Comrade Ceausescu, the outstanding son of the Romanian people, set forth the policy of developing the national economy independently and at high speed, and achieved tremendous successes in expanding production and improving the material and cultural standards of the people. In international affairs, Romania firmly defends national independence and state sovereignty and opposes any form of interference in the internal affairs of other countries as well as imperialist power politics and the policy of giving orders, thus making a positive contribution to the just cause of the people of all countries. He said that the friendship and cooperation between the two countries in the fields of politics, economy, science and technology will be further developed by joint efforts of China and Romania.

Discussing China's domestic situation since the overthrow of the gang of four, he said: Developments in China have been good, better than expected. He stressed that the Chinese people have achieved remarkable progress in developing industry, agriculture trade, science, education and culture. He said: In accordance with the life-long will of the late great leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung and his close comrade-in-arms Premier Chou En-lai, the Chinese people have embarked on a new road to convert the nation into a powerful socialist country within the present era. We will successfully accomplish this historic task within the period by relying mainly on our own strength and by learning from advanced foreign experience.

ROMANIAN LIBERATION DAY ANNIVERSARY OBSERVED

Kim Il-song Greetings

SK221650Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1502 GMT 22 Aug 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Aug (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic, on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the liberation of Romania, the auspicious national day the Romanian people. The message reads:

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary, Romanian Communist Party; president, Romanian Socialist Republic, Bucharest

In the name of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and in my own name, I extend warmest congratulations and fraternal greetings to you and through you to the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, the Government of the Romanian Socialist Republic and the entire Romanian people on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the liberation of Romania, the auspicious national day of the Romanian people.

The liberation of Romania from the yoke of fascism marked a historic occasion in realizing the age-old desire of the Romanian people for national independence and class liberation.

The Romanian people, who became the master of the country after liberation, have turned their country, once backward, into an independent socialist state with a modern industry and agriculture in a short span of time through a vigorous struggle for building a new society.

Today the Romanian people under the correct leadership of the Romanian Communist Party headed by you are actively striving to further consolidate the independence and sovereignty of the country and carry out the programmatic tasks set forth by the 11th congress of the party and its national conference and the international position of the Romanian Socialist Republic is rising high with each passing day.

The Korean people highly appraise the remarkable successes made by the Romanian people in all fields of internal and external policies as a common success of the peoples of the socialist countries.

We are very pleased with the development of comradely and fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation between our two parties, two countries and two peoples to a new higher stage since your visit to our country last spring and believe that these excellent relations will further deepen and develop in the future through the struggle for peace and the victory of the cause of socialism.

I take this opportunity to sincerely wish you and the Romanian people new success in the struggle for building a multilaterally developed socialist society.

Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee, Workers Party of Korea; president, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Pyongyang, August 21, 1978

Premier Yi Greetings

SK230438Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0339 GMT 23 Aug 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 Aug (KCNA)--Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to Manea Manescu, premier of the Government of the Romanian Socialist Republic.

The message extended warm felicitations and greetings to the latter on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the liberation of Romania, the national holiday of the Romanian people. It said that the Korean people sincerely rejoice over the big successes made by the fraternal Romanian people in building a prospering, independent and sovereign socialist state under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party after the liberation.

It expressed the conviction that the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries will grow stronger and develop in the future.

Foreign Minister Ho Tam Greetings

SK231146Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 23 Aug 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 Aug (KCNA)--Foreign Minister Ho Tam sent a message of greetings to Stefan Andrei, foreign minister of the Romanian Socialist Republic.

Extending warm felicitations and greetings to the latter on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the liberation of Romania, the national holiday of the Romanian people, the message expressed the conviction that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries would further develop in depth in the future.

22 August Pyongyang Meeting

SK231150Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1055 GMT 23 Aug 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 Aug (KCNA)--A Pyongyang meeting marking the 34th anniversary of the liberation of Romania from the fascist yoke was held at the Chollima House of Culture on August 22.

Placed with due respect on the platform of the meeting were a portrait of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of the outstanding leader of the Romanian people Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

Addressing the meeting first, Wang Kyong-hak said that the historic victory of the Romanian people in the anti-imperialist, antifascist armed uprising 34 years ago was a great event which brought them national liberation. Pointing out that today the Romanian people under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party headed by their respected and beloved leader Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu have made a big progress in the struggle for converting their country into a multilaterally developed socialist state, he said: Our people sincerely rejoice over their successes.

Romanian Ambassador to Korea Paul Marinescu spoke next. He stressed: The fraternal Korean people have made great successes in the work for the prosperity of the socialist motherland. These successes are results of the wise leadership of the Workers Party of Korea headed by the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song. He reaffirmed the firm solidarity and full support of the Romanian party, state and people for the policy pursued by the Workers Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and the building of a free, prospering and reunified one Korea and the just struggle of the Korean people for its realization.

Present at the meeting were personages concerned and working people in the city. The ambassador and staffers of the Romanian Embassy in Pyongyang were invited there.

NODONG SINMUN HAILS CRUSHING OF COUP PLOT IN CONGO

SK221708Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1526 GMT 22 Aug 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Aug (KCNA)--Dailies here today congratulate the Congolese people upon their success in uncovering and crushing in time a coup plot of the reactionary forces backed by the imperialists.

A signed commentary of NODONG SINMUN says: the recent successful crushing of the coup plot of the reactionaries by the Congolese people was one more victory in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for consolidating national independence.

This victory demonstrates that the Congolese people and National People's Army are firmly united around the Military Committee of the Congolese Workers Party under the leadership of President Joachim Yhombi-Opango. It clearly showed that nothing can break the fighting will of a people who are advancing under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence. It also dealt another heavy blow at the imperialists trying to stifle the Congolese revolution and the reactionaries tailing after them.

The Korean people warmly hail the victory of the Congolese people and express firm solidarity with their just struggle.

In an attempt to restore their lost position in Africa the imperialists are resorting to the splitting and alienating schemes and, at the same time, weaving vicious plots to subvert the progressive governments and cook up puppet governments obedient to them by instigating the reactionary forces in various countries, the commentary notes, and goes on: The Congolese people are striving for socialism, adhering to the stand of anti-imperialism and independence. They are persistently struggling to build an independent and prosperous, new society, opposing imperialism and colonialism, and have attained big successes in this struggle.

The People's Republic of the Congo pursues the policy of non-alignment in the international relations and resolutely struggles against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for the complete liberation of the African Continent. The victorious advance of the Congolese revolution greatly contributes to the common cause of the African people for the complete liberation of the African Continent.

The imperialists dislike all these successes of the Congolese people and desperately try to arrest their advance at any cost. To stifle the Congolese revolution they unhesitatingly assassinated in a dastardly way Marien Ngouabi, the founder and pioneer of the Congolese Workers Party, last year. With no machinations, however, can they block the road ahead of the Congolese people who are building a new life as the genuine master of their destiny.

The recent uncovering and smashing of another coup plot of the imperialists by the vigilant Congolese people are a clear manifestation of their firm will to advance vigorously along the road of anti-imperialism and independence they have already chosen, not daunted by any manoeuvres of the imperialists.

Today the friendly Congolese people, under the correct leadership of President Joachim Yhombi-Opango, are firmly defending the gains of the revolution from all sorts of the aggressive machinations of the imperialists and forging ahead towards the new goal of building a new society.

With no machinations can the imperialists call a halt to the vigorous advance of the Congolese people and other African people. Gone are the days when the imperialists could arbitrarily decide the destiny of other peoples. Sure to be triumphant is the revolutionary cause of the Congolese people.

PREPARATIONS FOR WORLD TABLE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS UNDERWAY

SK230429Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0348 GMT 23 Aug 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 Aug (KCNA)--The 35th World Table Tennis Championships is scheduled in Pyongyang, the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, between April 25 and May 6, 1979. Now brisk preparations for the championships are progressing under the care of the state.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song shows special concern for the 35th World Table Tennis Championships and deep solicitude for its successful preparations.

Shortly after the decision of the general meeting of the International Table Tennis Federation in Birmingham, Britain, in April, 1977, to hold the 35th World Table Tennis Championships in Pyongyang, the organising committee of the championships and a number of its sub-committees were formed to make full preparations.

The championships will be held in the well-furnished Pyongyang indoor stadium with a seating capacity of more than 20,000, which is the biggest in the city. The stadium has excellent illumination, floor, sanitary facilities as well as facilities for rest. It has many training rooms. The players will also be able to use table tennis training rooms of other gymnasiums. Many tables are installed in those training rooms for their simultaneous training.

The boarding conditions for the players, journalists and tourists are also excellent. The foreign players and team executives will be put up at the Changgwangsan Hotel. The 18-storyed buildings of the hotel stand 150 metres from the Pyongyang indoor stadium. Journalists and tourists will be served by a number of modern hotels in Pyongyang. Telex and international phones will be installed in the Pyongyang indoor stadium and other places.

With the championships approaching, beauty spots are being better arranged. Mount Kumgang-san, a world renowned mountain of scenic beauty, which prides itself on its 12,000 peaks of fantastic rocks, Mount Myohyang-san famous for its ten thousand scenes in four seasons and other well-known beauty spots will delight and fascinate the tourists.

The players of many countries have already expressed their wish to participate in the 35th World Table Tennis Championships under extensive preparation now.

The organising committee published bulletin No 1 of the 35th World Table Tennis Championships and posters "The 35th World Table Tennis Championships", "Welcome" and "Friendship", various publications such as bulletin Nos 2 and 3, picture albums, postcards, postage stamps are expected.

Roy Evens, president of the International Table Tennis Federation, told a reporter while he was visiting our country early in June: We have organized the world table tennis championships for some 50 years and, in a word, the forthcoming championships in Pyongyang is being prepared on the highest level.

KIM IL-SONG GREETES VIETNAMESE PRESIDENT ON BIRTHDAY

SK191607Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1531 GMT 19 Aug 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Aug (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song sent a message of greetings to Comrade Ton Duc Thang, president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, on his 90th birthday. The message reads:

Comrade Ton Duc Thang, president, Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Hanoi

I, in the name of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and myself, extend warmest congratulations to you upon your 90th birthday. Believing that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two peoples would grow stronger and develop in the future, I take this opportunity to sincerely wish you greater success in your work for the socialist construction of the country and good health.

Kim Il-song, president, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Pyongyang, August 19, 1978

PREMIER YI CHONG-OK RECEIVES NIGERIAN DELEGATION

SK220438Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 22 Aug 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Aug (KCNA)--Premier Yi Chong-ok on August 21 received and had a friendly conversation with the Nigerian delegation of co-operative officials headed by Dr Adamu Fika, permanent secretary of the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Co-operatives of Borno State of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. Personage concerned Yi Yong-un was on hand.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS IN NORTH PYONGAN PROVINCE DESCRIBED

SK192347Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1510 GMT 17 Aug 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 Aug (KCNA)--The workers and technicians in North Pyongan Province are effecting a great upsurge in production and construction, upholding the teachings given by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at a recent enlarged plenary meeting of the North Pyongan Provincial Party Committee.

The builders of the Ponghwa chemical plant are concentrating on the laying of high-tension transmission lines and the railway line leading into it with the determination to complete the first-stage project before the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (September 9). They finished the construction of a medium-size boiler which had been said to take 6 months in a matter of 20 days and markedly shortened the period of project of the tower of a pressure system, the core of the plant, by introducing a conveyor work method.

The workers of the Tokhyon mine with rich deposits of ores of high content rate are intensifying the technical innovation movement while hastening the construction of a shaft and the expansion project of the dressing plant. The mine has increased the work efficiency 10 times in ore production by applying a new large-size equipment to the hewing operation. They have manufactured large-size electric cars of 60-ton haulage capacity and 15-ton hatches to increase the transport capacity several times at a time.

An energetic drive for the production of new large- and medium-size machines is afoot at the August 8 plant, which is turning into a modern production base of ordered equipment. The workers of the plumbing shop of the plant who produced a 500-ton oil press in a few months this year have enhanced the production capacity 8 times by introducing pressing and stamp forging.

North Pyongan Province is a major industrial zone of our country. The province has solidly laid heavy industrial bases including mining and machine-building industries and light industrial bases including textile industry. Its output of manufactured goods has constantly grown; engineering industry produces in a few hours what it produced in the whole year of 1944, the pre-liberation year.

BRIEFS

ENVOY IN CAPE VERDE--Pyongyang, 19 Aug--Choe Kwang-kuk, ambassador of our country to the Republic of Senegal, on August 12 called on Aristides Pereira, president of the Republic of Cape Verde, according to a report. The ambassador courteously conveyed a personal letter and cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. After expressing deep thanks for the personal letter and cordial regards, the president asked the ambassador to convey his warm regards to the great leader. The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0410 GMT 19 Aug 78 SK]

VRPR SCORES PRESIDENT'S LIBERATION DAY MESSAGE

SK171358Y Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification [Clandestine] in Korean to South Korea 1100 GMT 16 Aug 78 SK

[Unattributed commentary: "Gibberish of Anticommunism and Division"]

[Text] On the 33rd anniversary of the liberation, Pak Chong-hui in a so-called "congratulatory message" read by Choe Kyu-ha defamed and slandered the North by reiterating the fabrication of "reunification through the communization of South Korea." He repeated stereotyped propaganda, talking about North-South dialog, North-South economic cooperation and so forth. This is a trick to conceal the crime of preparing for a war against the North.

It is a well-known fact that the Pak Chong-hui clique has steadily prepared for a war of invasion against the North since it seized power, on the instructions of its U.S. masters. The clique has constantly beefed up the combat capability of the South Korean armed forces and committed many crimes to militarize all of South Korea and sacrifice the South Korean masses and students in a war by organizing the "Homeland Reserve Force," "Student Defense Corps," and so forth.

The clique has also constantly staged war exercise rackets reminiscent of actual warfare on the ground and sea near the truce line, taking the North as a hypothetical enemy. This year alone, they staged the large-scale South Korea-U.S. joint operational exercise simulating an all-out attack against the North in March, the South Korea-U.S. joint river crossing exercise on the Imjin River, the joint landing exercise in (?February), and the "crush-communists" special warfare exercise. Thus the clique has brought the situation to the brink of war. Pak Chong-hui has created fabrications such as "the threat of southward invasion," "reunification through the communization of South Korea" and so forth to conceal these crimes.

It was a part of these worn out trickeries that Pak Chong-hui in the so-called "congratulatory message" harped on the sophistry of "reunification by the North through the communization of South Korea." In addition, it was nothing new, but a tune for division that Pak Chong-hui said that competitive coexistence is desirable, and talked about resumption of the North-South dialog, economic cooperation and so forth. Everything Pak Chong-hui talks about is nothing but treacherous absurdities.

The course of the Pak Chong-hui clique's crimes--the pursuit of a war under a mask of peace, the pursuit of submission under the cloak of independence, fascist oppression under cloak of democracy, the creation of discord under the slogan of national consensus, and the scheme for permanent division under the theory of reunification--all prove the Pak Chong-hui clique's treachery. It was totally due to the criminal schemes by the Pak Chong-hui clique that the North-South dialog was deadlocked, the hope for reunification faded away and the danger of the two Koreas was created.

Pak Chong-hui's clamor about North-South dialog, North-South economic cooperation and so on is not for reunification but for the concealment of his nature as a splittist, and for the recognition of two Koreas at home and abroad. North-South dialog is needed for the peaceful reunification of the nation, not for coexistence or division. Our masses, who have suffered the tragedy of the nation's division for 33 years, can no longer tolerate any attempt to waste time and pursue coexistence or whatever. Our masses demand reunification. Reunification is the greatest desire and supreme task of the people. We must crush any scheme which runs counter to the reunification cause.

No matter how intensely traitor Pak Chong-hui may seek permanent power through divisive and anticommunist schemes, he will never be able to succeed.

Without the elimination of traitor Pak Chong-hui, neither democratization nor reunification is possible. To bring an end to the division of the nation and attain the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, we must repel the U.S. aggressors and topple splittists like Pak Chong-hui--the faithful running dog of the U.S. aggressors. In this regard, the patriotic forces who love the nation and people and truly desire reunification must firmly unite, eliminate the U.S. aggressors and the Pak Chong-hui clique and step out in the struggle for reunification.

EX-PREMIER KIM CHONG-PIL DENIES PLANS TO RUN FOR RULING PARTY

SK221316Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0300 GMT 22 Aug 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 22 Aug (HAPTONG)--Former Premier Kim Chong-pil said today he would like to lead a quiet rural life when his present House tenure ends up in December.

Kim, 52 currently a member of the pro-government floor group Yujong-hoe, was answering to reporters when asked if he would run on the ruling Democratic Republican Party (DRP) ticket in the forthcoming general election.

The general election, to elect representatives to the 10th National Assembly, is likely to take place in early December, and it has been rumoured in the press that Kim would seek his re-election as a DRP candidate in a Seoul constituency.

Kim flatly denied the reports as untrue and sheer speculation, saying: "Being a national assemblyman is not the only way to serve the nation." But, the politician, who was premier 1971-75, was quick to add that if President Pak Chong-hui calls him up for a mission, he could not but accept it.

RULING DRP SOURCE ON ASSEMBLY ELECTION TIMING

SK210124Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0107 GMT 21 Aug 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 21 Aug (HAPTONG)--The ruling camp has tentatively decided to hold the next general election sometime between Dec. 5 and Dec. 8, a source at the ruling Democratic Republican Party said today.

The final decision on the election date will be made at a joint leadership meeting of the government and the ruling of parties to be held at the Blue House (presidential executive mansion) on Thursday, the source said.

Under the current National Assembly election law, the next general election is to be conducted sometime between Sept. 12 and Feb. 19 next year.

The ruling camp has recently decided to have the parliamentary election in December, reversing its earlier position.

The opposition New Democratic Party has persistently proposed it be held in December on grounds it could avoid an overheated electioneering and save parliamentary candidates considerable money. To have an early election, the DRP source said, the ruling camp plans to dissolve the incumbent National Assembly around Nov. 18, one month ahead of the scheduled adjournment of the current legislature.

At the projected Blue House meeting, he added, strategies for the forthcoming House plenary session beginning Sept. 20 and for the next general election will be discussed.

The ruling camp will make its utmost to shun an overheated electioneering and to have a fair election atmosphere, the source said.

Further Report

SK230245Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0242 GMT 23 Aug 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 23 Aug (HAPTONG)--The ruling Democratic Republican Party today decided that it would be appropriate to hold the next general election early December.

The decision was made at a DRP Executive Council meeting held to discuss party strategies for the upcoming election and regular National Assembly session.

The DRP leaders also agreed that it would be inevitable for the National Assembly to cut its coming plenary session by 30 days if the general election is to take place early December. The 90-day House session is to open on September 20.

They left open the door for negotiations with the opposition camp on the order of business for the next legislative sitting. However, they decided against negotiating with the minority parties on any opposition demand for amendments to the National Assembly and parliamentarians' election laws.

PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR NAURU APU MEETING

SK230103Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0058 GMT 23 Aug 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 23 Aug (HAPTONG)--A six-man South Korean parliamentary delegation headed by Rep. So Sang-nin, a ranking member in the ruling Democratic Republican Party, left here today for Nauru to attend the 14th General Conference of the Asian Parliamentarians' Union [APU] to be held in the western Pacific country Aug. 27-Sept. 2.

The general meeting, to be attended by lawmakers from six APU member countries--Korea, Japan, Taiwan, Thailand, the Philippines and Nauru, is to discuss, among others, the planned withdrawal of U.S. ground forces from South Korea, the recently concluded Sino-Japan peace and friendship treaty and security situations in northeast Asia.

PARLIAMENTARIANS CONCLUDE TALKS WITH JAPANESE COUNTERPARTS

SK230123Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0104 GMT 23 Aug 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 23 Aug (HAPTONG)--A group of South Korean and Japanese lawmakers, who attended a one-day session of the Korea-Japan Parliamentarians League, Tuesday agreed that under no circumstances the recently-concluded Sino-Japan amity treaty should be permitted to adversely affect South Korea's security.

Rep. Yi Pyong-hui, Korean chief executive secretary on the bilateral forum, said at the end of the session the Japanese lawmakers pledged their efforts to dissuade their government from making direct contact with North Korea.

The bilateral lawmakers forum opened Tuesday has discussed wide ranging issues affecting both countries including the security situation in the Korean Peninsula and northeast Asia.

The Japanese delegation also emphasized the importance of maintaining the Korea-U.S., Japan-U.S. and U.S. and Taiwan security pacts for the sake of safeguarding the security of northeast Asia and Pacific.

The Japanese delegation told the conference Japan was making preparations for drilling of the mining zones of the Korea-Japan continental shelf to be commenced in next April and that Tokyo would seek to send a large-scale purchasing mission to Korea soon as a means of helping Korea reduce her deficit from trade with Japan, according to Rep. Yi.

Both sides agreed to hold the next executive secretariat session of the bilateral forum in Tokyo in next May. The 16-member Japanese delegation left for Tokyo this morning.

FOUR MORE OIL REFINERIES PLANNED BY 1986

SK210856Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0816 GMT 21 Aug 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 21 Aug (HAPTONG)--Some Korean enterprises are promoting the construction of new oil refining plants in line with the government's policy to erect four more oil refineries by 1986, government sources said today.

The government has recently decided to push ahead with its plan to have local enterprises build four more oil refineries by 1986 in the form of direct investment joint ventures with foreign business interests, the sources said. Taking into consideration the fact that the construction of one oil refinery takes at least about 3 to 5 years, the plan calls for the commencement of the construction of the four proposed oil refineries next year, one each annually, for completion by 1986, the sources said.

Hyundai Construction Company of Korea is negotiating with a Kuwaiti business interest to build an oil refinery in a joint venture, while two other local enterprises have expressed their willingness to take part in the construction of new oil refineries, the sources said.

To help meet an anticipated sharp rise in domestic demand for oil products, the government has also decided to have the three existing oil refineries in Korea expand drastically their production capacity, the sources said.

The Korea Oil Corporation (KOCO) and Honam Oil Company will expand by 150,000 barrels the daily refining capacity of their oil refineries to 430,000 barrels and 380,000 barrels by early 1980s, the source said. The Kyongin Energy Company is also planning to expand the daily capacity of its oil refinery in Inchon by 40,000 barrels, the sources added.

BRIEFS

PRESIDENT RECEIVES VISITORS--Seoul, 18 Aug--President Pak Chong-hui today received visiting Canadian Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce Jack H. Horner at the presidential office, Chongwadae. On hand at the meeting was Minister of Commerce and Industry Choe Kak-kyu. Meanwhile, Indian Foreign Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee, now here on a 3-day visit to Korea, also paid a courtesy call on President Pak to exchange views on matters of mutual concern between the two countries. [Text] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0105 GMT 18 Aug 78 SK]

PYONGYANG TABLE TENNIS GAMES--Seoul, 21 Aug--South Korea has sent to the International Table Tennis Federation (ITTF) its preliminary entry for the 35th World Table Tennis Championships to be held in Pyongyang next April, it was learned here today. The ITTF has to relay to Pyongyang preliminary entries from ITTF member countries, and the North Korean organizers, for their part, are required to extend formal invitations to all of the championships-aspirant nations by the middle of September. The Korea Table Tennis Association (KTTA), announcing this today, said Seoul has been exerting every effort for participation in the Pyongyang meet. In June, ITTF director Ranga Ramanujan of India, then on a visit here, has assured that all of ITTF member countries, including South Korea, will be invited to vie in the 1979 world championships. [Text] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0125 GMT 21 Aug 78 SK]

NORWEGIAN ECONOMIC MISSION--Seoul, 21 Aug--A large-scale Norwegian economic mission will come to Korea in October for talks with Korean Government and business leaders on ways of promoting trade and economic cooperation between the two countries. The 49-man Norwegian economic mission, led by Olav Haukvik, minister of industry, will fly into Seoul on Oct 10 for an 8-day visit. [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0314 GMT 21 Aug 78 SK]

TITO LEADS WARM WELCOME FOR HUA KUO-FENG IN BELGRADE

BK230248Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 22 Aug 78 BK

[From the "International News" feature]

[Excerpt] Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, Chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council, and the Chinese party and state delegation that he is leading arrived in Belgrade on the morning of 21 August for an official friendship visit to the SFRY at the invitation of Comrade Josip Broz Tito, chairman of the LCY and president of the SFRY.

Comrade Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and the Chinese party and state delegation were warmly welcomed at the Belgrade airport with most profound sentiments of revolutionary friendship by Comrade President Tito and other Yugoslav party and state leaders. Tens of thousands of people smiling and holding Chinese and Yugoslav flags extended war greetings to the outstanding envoy of the Chinese party and people.

Hundreds of thousands of people lined the road from the airport to the state guesthouse in which the Chinese party and state delegation will be staying and cheered Comrade Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and the delegation that he is leading.

HUA KUO-FENG'S ACTIVITIES DURING ROMANIA VISIT REPORTED

BK230700Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 22 Aug 78 BK

[From the "International News" feature]

[Excerpt] Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council, paid an official friendship visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania from 16 through 21 August at the invitation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania. On arrival the comrade chairman was accorded a brilliant welcome permeated with profound sentiments of revolutionary friendship by Comrade Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu, Comrade Prime Minister Manea Manescu and other comrade Romanian party and state leaders and about 200,000 people. The crowd waved Chinese and Romanian flags and shouted slogans welcoming the great envoy of the CCP and the Chinese people.

On the evening of 16 August Comrade Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu hosted a brilliant banquet in Bucharest warmly welcoming Comrade Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and the Chinese party and state delegation. Comrade Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Chairman Hua Kuo-feng delivered speeches at the banquet expressing their satisfaction with and welcoming the excellent development in the ties of revolutionary friendship, militant solidarity and cooperation between China and Romania. The comrade leaders of the two friendly countries underlined the necessity to defend national independence and sovereignty and to resolutely oppose acts of aggression, expansion and domination and foreign interference in the internal affairs of any country.

On 16, 17, 18 and 20 August Comrade Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and the Chinese party and state delegation held talks with Comrade Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu and a Romanian party and state delegation. The two sides exchanged views on strengthening and developing friendly relations and cooperation between China and Romania.

Both sides were extremely satisfied with the strong friendly relations, militant solidarity and cooperation between the parties, countries and the peoples of China and Romania. They also expressed their determination to develop, strengthen and further improve these relations by adhering to the stand and principles of mutual respect, equality, mutual benefit and mutual assistance, and to the stand of proletarian internationalism.

Comrade Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and Comrade Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu also exchanged views on the current international situation. The two sides focused their attention on the contention between the major imperialist power and the major expansionist power to set up new spheres of influence in the world and expressed their delight over the struggle being waged by the peoples of all countries against imperialism and old and new forms of colonialism, expansionism, and oppression to win and safeguard national independence and sovereignty.

The two sides expressed the common desire of the parties and peoples of the two countries to increase cooperation in international activities.

During his stay in the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, accompanied by Comrade Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu, visited a heavy machine plant in Bucharest and new residential areas in the southwestern part of the capital. On 18 August Comrade Chairman Hua Kuo-feng visited the "1 May factory" in Ploesti, north of Bucharest, which is an oil center. On the afternoon of the same day, accompanied by Comrade Prime Minister Manea Manescu, Comrade Chairman Hua Kuo-feng visited a tractor factory in Brasov, northwest of Bucharest. On 19 August the comrade chairman and the Chinese party and state delegation visited the shipyard at Constanta on the Black Sea.

On the morning of 20 August Comrade Chairman Hua Kuo-feng visited the (Combana) cooperative near Constanta. Wherever he went, the comrade chairman was warmly welcomed by large crowds of Romanian people. This reflects the revolutionary friendship and the deep esteem that the Romanian people harbor for the Chinese people.

On the evening of 20 August, the comrade chairman gave a farewell banquet for Comrade Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu to mark the successful conclusion of the visit of the Chinese party and state delegation to the Socialist Republic of Romania. Comrade Hua Kuo-feng and Comrade Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu made speeches expressing their satisfaction with the brilliant results of the visit of the Chinese party and state delegation led by Comrade Chairman Hua Kuo-feng which achieved total success by developing and strengthening the revolutionary friendship, militant solidarity and cooperation between the parties and the peoples of China and Romania. The Chinese and Romanian parties and states have adopted new measures to build an even more concrete basis for the ties of friendship and cooperation between the two countries, ties which have been firmly built on mutual confidence and on the principles of mutual respect, complete equality, mutual assistance and comradeship.

On the morning of 21 August, before leaving Bucharest, the Chinese party and state delegation led by the Comrade Chairman Hua Kuo-feng signed with its Romanian counterpart a number of cooperation agreements such as the agreement on economic and technical cooperation through the creation of an intergovernmental cooperation committee of the two countries.

Later, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng and the Chinese party and state delegation, which were accompanied to the Bucharest airport by Comrade Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu and other Romanian party and state leaders, left by special plane for Belgrade, Yugoslavia.

SRV SHOWS 'PUPPET' ATTITUDE TOWARD INVASION OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

BK230550Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 22 Aug 78 BK

[From the "International News" feature]

[Excerpt] On 21 August the VCP paper NHAN DAN carried a commentary on the events which took place in Prague on 21 August 1968 when the major expansionist power and its collaborators invaded Czechoslovakia with massive forces to topple its government. The VCP paper praised its master--the major expansionist power--and collaborators for their brutal aggression against and encroachment upon the national independence, sovereignty and honor of the Czechoslovak people.

Such an attitude and stand taken by the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique in support of the major expansionist power's acts of encroachment and aggression against another country clearly convince the Czechoslovak people and peoples throughout the world who cherish independence and justice that Vietnam is an out-and-out satellite of the major expansionist power. Vietnam follows its master like a puppet on a string, doing and saying the same things as the major expansionist power without the least regard for world public opinion. Moreover, Vietnam has also attacked and ridiculed the Czechoslovak people who are now struggling for and demanding the right to live in an independent country with genuine sovereignty.

By its actions, Vietnam has not only brazenly interfered in the internal affairs of Czechoslovakia, it has also been ungrateful to the Czechoslovak people who supported it during its past wars against colonialism and imperialism. Such is Vietnam's ungrateful nature. Vietnam's support for the major expansionist power and its collaborators in their encroachment and aggression against Czechoslovakia has clearly exposed its true nature of aggression, expansion and annexation. It is now stubbornly pursuing its policy of encroachment, aggression and expansion against Kampuchean territory and of expansion in Southeast Asia and is playing an active role as a tool and cat's paw of the major expansionist power and its collaborators in implementing their strategy of aggression and expansion in Southeast Asia, Asia and the world as a whole.

VIETNAM STEPS UP FORCIBLE CONSCRIPTION IN FACE OF REPEATED DEFEATS

BK221317Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 21 Aug 78 BK

[Station commentary: "The Vietnamese Le Duan-Pham Van Dong Clique Is Stepping Up Forcible Conscription in the Most Cruel and Fascist Manner"]

[Text] The Vietnamese Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique is currently experiencing a most serious and distressing crisis that it cannot solve. Militarily, politically, economically, financially and diplomatically, it is on the verge of collapse. Despite the fact that the clique has abjectly begged the international expansionists--its masters--and the imperialists to come to its rescue, complete defeat is inevitable. So long as this clique continues to pursue a policy of aggression, expansion and annexation against other countries and to become the stooge of international expansionism and imperialism, it will get bogged down deeper and deeper in crisis in all fields and will finally be strangled to death.

Among the pervasive difficulties which are strangling Vietnam, the heavy losses of manpower sustained by its army remain one of the most crippling problems for the clique. Initially, Vietnam fancied that if it used large scale military forces to attack Kampuchea without warning in order to swallow our country in a single gulp without allowing the world to have time to voice protest or to be alarmed, it would succeed.

However, what actually happened was completely different from this dream. Almost all the forces engaged in the invasion of Kampuchean territory were either thrashed or killed like flies by the heroic Kampuchean Revolutionary Army under the wise and correct leadership of the KCP. The survivors were forced to flee ignominiously back to their country in fright. Another crippling blow to Vietnam is that the surviving Vietnamese soldiers and the new Vietnamese draftees have become demoralized and are afraid to fight on the Kampuchean front. There are desertions almost daily.

Therefore, in order to get enough men to fill up their ranks, the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique has resorted to the use of most sordid and odious means and tricks, the cruelty and fascist character of which surpass even those of the Thieu-Ky puppet clique itself.

According to the confessions by Vietnamese prisoners of war and espionage agents captured by our heroic Kampuchean Revolutionary Army while intruding into Kampuchean territory, the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique is intensifying conscription into the army in the most ferocious and fascist manner. All varieties of people--the most corrupt, delinquent and perverse, and hooligans, pimps, gamblers, ex-Thieu-Ky soldiers and CIA agents--are being drafted by the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique. As for the people and youth--except, of course, for the relatives or friends of the clique--they all fall prey to conscription no matter how old they are and even if they are students. Draft dodgers are hunted down like criminals. It is rare that they can escape conscription for long.

Today, in big cities and provincial towns, and particularly in Hanoi, Vinh, Saigon, Long An city and Nha Trang city, the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique is furiously conscripting people, including students who have failed their examinations and even teenagers, forcing them to fill its depleted army ranks under duress. It threatens to put in jail or even shoot any young people who refuse to enlist and go and fight to the death in Kampuchea. It arrests and tortures parents who hide their children from conscription and charges them in the most fascist way with being traitors to the nation. The whole family--father, mother, brothers and sisters--is thus liable for incarceration.

Recently, this clique used the criminal trick of failing students in their examinations so as to justify their conscription. Moreover, all the dispirited soldiers who have fled to their homes have been arrested or, if they resisted, shot to death by the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique.

All of this is a most fascist and wanton act of the Vietnamese Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique and its cats' paws to mercilessly persecute and mistreat their own people.

However, this is tantamount to adding fuel to a roaring flame. The Vietnamese people and youth, who are indignant at the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique for its inability to solve their problems of livelihood and to assure security for them, and also because it has persecuted, incarcerated and conscripted them and their children to die for a non-cause in a war of aggression against Kampuchea, feel even more indignant and hateful toward the clique.

For this reason, large numbers of Vietnamese people and youth both in big cities and provincial towns are rising up and demonstrating against the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique, seeking to destroy it. Other youths and people have gone underground and taken up weapons to attack the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique everywhere.

Therefore, should the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique refuse to draw lessons and persist in its ambition to swallow Kampuchea into its Indochina federation and in its policy of committing aggression, expansion and annexation against other countries, it will experience even more serious and ignominious defeats and undergo more complex and distressing difficulties.

It will also be attacked and destroyed by the Vietnamese people and youth without fail. As for our people and Revolutionary Army, we are determined to continue heightening our revolutionary vigilance and carry on the tradition of fighting and making all-round sacrifices in order to crush and smash all activities of encroachment and aggression and all perfidious and sordid maneuvers of the ambitious, expansionist and annexationist Vietnamese, handing them more crippling defeats until they are completely destroyed.

POL POT, KHIEU SAMPHAN GREET CEAUSESCU, MANESCU ON NATIONAL DAY

BK230240Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 22 Aug 78 BK

[22 August greetings message from KCP Secretary and Prime Minister Pol Pot and Chairman of the State Presidium Khieu Samphan to Romanian Communist Party Secretary General and President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania Manea Manescu on Romanian national day]

[Text] Respectfully to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Manea Manescu, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Bucharest:

On the occasion of the glorious national day of the Socialist Republic of Romania, on behalf of the KCP and the people and Government of Democratic Kampuchea we take great pleasure in conveying to you and, through you, to the Romanian Communist Party and the people and Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania our warmest congratulations and profound sentiments of friendship.

In the 34 years since the birth of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Romanian people, under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party, have waged a valiant struggle to carry out their national defense and national construction tasks. Under the guidance of Comrade President Nicolae Ceausescu, their great leader, the Romanian people are now successfully defending and preserving their country's independence and sovereignty and have achieved brilliant results in their socialist construction work.

The Socialist Republic of Romania, which has consistently adhered to the stand of independence and has joined the world people in the struggle against imperialism, expansionism and old and new forms of colonialism, enjoys great prestige in the international arena. We have always sincerely rejoiced over all the victories achieved by the Romanian people and would like to once again congratulate them on these victories. We avail ourselves of this propitious occasion to express our satisfaction with the ties of friendship and solidarity between our parties and the peoples of our two countries.

The official friendship visit to our country by the Romanian party and state delegation led by Comrade President Nicolae Ceausescu at the end of last May and the brilliant results of this visit--especially the treaty of friendship and cooperation between our two countries--have established a solid base for strengthening and expanding good relations between Kampuchea and Romania. We firmly believe that this friendship and solidarity will further develop and strengthen.

We wish you the best of health, happiness and long life. May the Romanian people, under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party and with Comrade President Nicolae Ceausescu as their leader, achieve even greater victories. Please accept our warmest revolutionary salutations.

Phnom Penh, 22 August 1978

[Signed] Pol Pot, secretary of the KCP Central Committee and prime minister of the Democratic Kampuchean Government

Khieu Samphan, chairman of the State Presidium of Democratic Kampuchea

NOTE TO FRENCH EMBASSY ON WITHDRAWAL OF DIPLOMATS

BK231009Y Hanoi KPL in English 0956 GMT 23 Aug 78 BK

[Text] Vientiane, 23 Aug (KPL)--The Lao Foreign Ministry on August . sent the following note to the French Embassy in Vientiane:

The Foreign Ministry of the Lao People's Democratic Republic presents its compliments to the French Embassy and has the honour to inform the embassy of the following: Over the recent past, the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic has noted with regret the intensification of actions taken by the French authorities with the aim of deteriorating the relations between France and Laos, while the Lao Government has, for nearly 3 years now, done all it could to improve these relations.

In spite of this, France is obstinately pursuing an extremely hostile policy toward the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and since the latter's establishment, this consistent policy has favoured the defamatory propaganda against the new social system of Laos, aided and abetted a number of young Lao intellectuals and technicians, etc... and recently backed Lao traitors morally and materially as well as organisationally in their subversive activities from France and even from within the Lao territory.

These facts are too numerous and it is boresome [as received] to cite them here, as they have many times officially been notified by the Lao Government to the French Government with the demand for an immediate end to them, but in vain.

In face of this unreasonable and stubborn attitude of the French Government, the Lao Government, after making vain efforts to seek an understanding from the French Government, is now obliged to take an adequate measure so as to safeguard its legitimate national interests. Therefore, it decides to recall all diplomats and staff members of its embassy in Paris, except one non-diplomatic functionary who will stay to look after the embassy.

To this effect, on the principle of equality and reciprocity in the relations between the two sovereign states, the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic requests the French Government to recall without delay all its diplomats and personnel except only one non-diplomatic functionary who will stay to look after the embassy.

The Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic once again reiterates the stand and desire of the Lao people to maintain their time-honoured and friendly relations with the French people. The Lao Foreign Ministry takes this opportunity to renew to the French Embassy the assurances of its high consideration.

AFP Comments on Expulsion

OW221739Y Paris AFP in English 1710 GMT 22 Aug 78 OW

[By Jean-Francois Bonnet]

[Text] Paris, 22 Aug (AFP)--Laos has asked France to withdraw its last remaining diplomat and all embassy personnel from Vientiane, the French Foreign Ministry announced here today.

The move constituted a de facto break in diplomatic relations and followed a steady deterioration in relations between Paris and Vientiane since the Lao Government change in which the veteran Marxist guerrilla leader, Prince Souphanouvong, succeeded King Savang Vatthana, who abdicated in December 1975.

The French Foreign Ministry deplored the break and expressed hope that normal relations could be resumed "one day." The Lao Embassy in Paris was still open today, but officials there refused to comment.

In Bangkok, the Thai national news agency quoted a report in the Lao Government SIANG PASASON newspaper that Laos had yesterday accused French Embassy personnel of acting against Vientiane's government and Foreign Ministry.

The last French diplomat in Vientiane was an embassy secretary. On June 30, France recalled its ambassador, Roger Duzer, and several of his aides after a series of "unfriendly" gestures by Laos, the Foreign Ministry communique said. The move put an end, at least temporarily, to more than 80 years of close relations between France and Laos.

Diplomatic observers here feared that it might also affect Franco-Vietnamese relations at a time when Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud was planning a visit to Hanoi. Last year, Laos and Vietnam signed a 25-year "defense and friendship agreement."

The deterioration in Paris-Vientiane relations began after the fall of Saigon and Phnom Penh in 1975. At the end of 1975, the Pathet Lao called a halt to the French military teaching mission and nationalized the Banque de L'Indochine Laos. In November 1976, the French Embassy military attache, Colonel Gilbert Durand, and the AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE correspondent were expelled.

In recent months, the situation deteriorated further. On June 23, the embassy first councillor and the cultural councillor were expelled from Laos. Five days later, France took similar steps against Lao diplomats.

On June 29, Laos said it would authorize the presence of only one French diplomat in Vientiane, and on June 30, France recalled its ambassador.

HUA KUO FENG'S ARRIVAL IN BELGRADE REPORTED

BK230722Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 23 Aug 78 BK

[Text] According to foreign reports, after concluding his official visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania, Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the CCP and premier of the PRC, arrived in Belgrade on the morning of 21 August for an 8-day official friendly visit to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia at the invitation of Mr Josip Broz Tito, president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

PHOUN SIPASEUT GREETES STEFAN ANDREI ON ROMANIAN NATIONAL DAY

BK230348Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 23 Aug 78 BK

[22 August greetings message from Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut to Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei]

[Text] On the occasion of the celebration of the 34th anniversary of the Socialist Republic of Romania, I extend warm congratulations to you and, through you, to the government and fraternal people of Romania.

Since the founding of the Socialist Republic of Romania, under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party, the industrious Romanian people have engaged in national construction successfully advancing toward socialism.

The Socialist Republic of Romania has become an all-round developed socialist country. This success has not only heightened the role and prestige of the Socialist Republic of Romania in the international arena with each passing day, but also contributed to defending peace and the socialist system in the world. On this glorious occasion, I wish you, comrade, good health and the fraternal Romanian people new, still greater successes in national construction and in implementing the 5-year plan adopted by the 11th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party. May the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between the governments and peoples of Laos and Romania develop with each passing day.

PHOUMI VONGVICHIT, DELEGATION RETURN FROM CSSR, GDR, USSR

BK230446Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 23 Aug 78 BK

[Text] Yesterday evening, a delegation of the LPDR Government and the LPF [Lao Patriotic Front] Central Committee led by Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the Political Bureau of the LPRP Central Committee, vice premier, minister of education, sports and religious affairs and secretary general of the LPF Central Committee, returned to Vientiane after successfully concluding official friendly visits to the CSSR, the GDR and the USSR.

On hand at Wattai Airport to greet Comrade Vice Premier Phoumi Vongvichit and his party were Comrade Sisomphon Lovansai, member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee, vice president of the Supreme People's Council and member of the standing committee of the LPF Central Committee; Comrade Souk Vongsak, member of the party Central Committee, minister of public health and member of the LPF Central Committee; other ministers and vice ministers; some members of the LPF Central Committee; representatives of personages in Vientiane and many high-ranking cadres from various ministries. The charges d'affaires of the CSSR, the GDR and the USSR in Laos also greeted our delegation at Wattai Airport.

Comrade Vice Premier Phoumi Vongvichit led the government-LPF delegation on a 1-week visit to the CSSR beginning on 14 June. The delegation then proceeded on a friendly visit to the GDR where Comrade Vice Premier Phoumi Vongvichit rested for a month. On his way home from Berlin Comrade Vice Premier Phoumi Vongvichit paid an official 10-day visit to the USSR at the invitation of the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education.

During its visits to the three fraternal socialist countries, the delegation of the government and the LPF Central Committee was warmly received by leaders of the three countries. These visits have thus further developed the time-honored friendly relations and fraternal cooperation between the LPDR and the CSSR, the GDR and the USSR.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM CUBA--Vientiane, 15 Aug--The delegation of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union returned to Vientiane yesterday afternoon, after attending the 11th World Youth and Students' Festival held in Havana from July 28 to August 5, 1978. The delegation, led by Maichantan Sengmani, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union, was welcomed at Wattai Airport by members of the Executive Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union, representatives of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union of the offices, as well as youth and teenagers in Vientiane. Omar Marrero Betancourt, Cuban charge d'affaires a.i. to Laos, was also present at the airport. [Excerpt] [Hanoi KPL in English 0932 GMT 15 Aug 78 BK]

NATION REVIEW UPSET WITH CONSTITUTION DRAFTING COMMITTEE

BKL90420Y Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 19 Aug 78 p 2 BK

[Editorial: "Cry, My Beloved Country"]

[Text] The Constitution Drafting Committee--and its members will attest to it--made a hash of the draft constitution, and the Constitution Scrutiny Committee, set up by the National Assembly, is making a mish-mash of the hash and, in our opinion, what will emerge will be pure, unadulterated bilge. There is no limit to the nonsense being spewed out and we do not know whether to laugh or to cry when the scrutiny committee is deeply worried about the 1983 elections when many people in the know are asking whether there will be elections at all next year.

The ridiculous farce which the scrutiny committee is perpetrating on the dubious draft constitution seems to be a process of a complete rewrite of the draft attacking even the basic principles. Let us point out a few: First, the scrutiny committee is abolishing the bicameral legislature and establishing a unicameral legislature with a half-and-half mix of elected and appointed legislators; second, independents can run in the election since strangely enough there is not time for political parties to be formed within 90 days; third, in the 1983 elections--some astrologer must have said there will be an election in 1983 and again in the Orwellian year of 1987--all candidates must belong to political parties.

We have criticized in these columns the drafting committee for going overboard to assure political stability by having an appointed Senate vote with the House of Representatives on important bills and for stipulating that half the cabinet members, including a prime minister, need not be elected persons. But the scrutinizing committee is going further ahead along these lines so that we can visualize a cabinet comprising of non-elected members, elected political party representatives and independents. Some government!

The statement by the scrutiny committee that 90 days is not enough for the formation of political parties is not only absurd but naive. If they took their ostrich heads out of the sand they would know that political parties are already in working order and there is at least one man, M.R. Khukrit Pramot, who has said that he will run in the election as the head of the Social Action Party. Possibly the members of the scrutiny committee think that the Democrat Party does not exist. Further, the constitution promulgated during Prof Sanya Thammasak's premiership stipulated only 90 days for the forming of political parties, and more parties than necessary were formed.

We would not be commenting on anything so silly as the drafting and the scrutiny process unless we thought there is something sinister behind all this. Do the eminent brains behind the drafting and scrutiny think that they should make a laughing stock of the constitution so much so the people will laugh at it and attach no importance to it? It goes against all the principles of democracy if these brilliant men do not imbue a sense of respect for the constitution among the people.

Do they want people to ask: Why have a constitution? Why have democracy? Let's get rid of this farce and, at worst, leave the constitution at its original draft. Chances are more antics will come during the second and third reading at the National Assembly and neither we nor the people will have the stomach for such antics.

POST Remarks on Constitution

BK230225Y Bangkok POST in English 23 Aug 78 p 6 BK

[Editorial: "Stability Needed"]

[Text] Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan obviously is more democratic-minded than many of the members of the National Assembly, though more than anybody else he realises the necessity for political stability, if only for the sake of national security under present international and domestic circumstances. Except for politicians, some idealistic intellectuals and fuzzy-headed liberals, the majority of the people appear to be of the opinion that more than anything else the country needs a stable government.

The degree of stability that is needed is a problem which the National Assembly [members] considering the draft constitution have to decide for themselves. So far, the assembly committee scrutinising the draft constitution has agreed to a proposed amendment which will provide for a unicameral parliament, half-elected and half-appointed, instead of a bicameral parliament with an appointed senate and an elected house of representatives. This amendment which has yet to be approved by the National Assembly in the second reading has been widely criticised as a backward step towards 1932 when the first coup d'etat took place. The first constitution provided for a half-elected, half-appointed legislative assembly.

Most people feel that after all these years it should not be necessary to retrogress to the beginning of constitutional government in Thailand. The 46-year interlude should have taught us something about democracy, despite the series of coups that have taken place whenever there was trouble in parliament. If we return to that kind of a parliament, it would be an admission that we had failed in all our democratic efforts. With a half-elected, half-appointed house, the elected representatives would not be able to carry out their duties with sufficient freedom of choice since they would be overwhelmed by a combination of senators and pro-government MP's.

An assembly of this nature would be rightly regarded as a travesty of democracy.

The committee scrutinizing the draft constitution should take into consideration the prime minister's view that there should be a two-house parliament comprising an elected house of representatives and an appointed senate. The original draft constitution provided for a bicameral parliament with the membership in the senate totalling three-fourths of the house. The committee should pay particular attention to the prime minister's opinion that the number of senators should be half that of representatives. He would not mind there being less senators. Since the prime minister does not want to give guidelines to the National Assembly. [sentence as published]

KRIANGSAK VISITS EXILED KUOMINTANG TROOPS, ELICITS SUPPORT

BK190751Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 19 Aug 78 BK

[Text] Prime Minister Gen Kriangsak Chamanan, in his capacity as supreme commander and accompanied by a party, yesterday morning visited the Kuomintang 93d Division village in Ban Tham Ngop, Fang district, Chiang Mai Province. The Kuomintang troops of that village took shelter in Thailand 5 years ago after moving from Burma. They are under the supervision of the 4th Supreme Command headquarters. Gen Lao Li, head of the village, thanked the supreme commander for the attention given to the group. He thanked him for the shelter given to the group, thus allowing them to pursue normal lives. They pledged their readiness to sacrifice their lives to safeguard Thailand.

The supreme commander presented the group with some gifts and bade farewell to the troops, as he is retiring from his long service in the Supreme Command which includes the duty of overseeing these troops. He told the Kuomintang troops that, since they have no chance of returning to their country and since their children now speak and read Thai and will stay here, they must abide by Thai laws and traditions and try to assimilate with Thai people. There are altogether 79 households in the Tham Ngop Kuomintang village comprised of 960 members. Their major vocation is farming.

The supreme commander and his party then left for another Kuomintang village in Ban Mae Salong, Mae Chan district, Chiang Rai Province. He was welcomed by some 3,000 of the villagers led by their deputy village head. The supreme commander greeted and exchanged words with the Chiang Rai provincial officials. He then delivered a farewell speech to the Kuomintang troops and officials of the 14th Supreme Command headquarters. He stressed to them the government policy against forest destruction and on reforestation. The supreme commander asked them to keep their village and their province clean. He asked them to be united and to work for their own prosperity and to assist other groups of hilltribes people in developing themselves.

After visiting the Kuomintang troops in Mae Salong, the supreme commander visited the people in Ban Mae Aep, Chiang Saen district, Chiang Rai Province. He returned to Chiang Mai Province by helicopter.

VOPT: KRIANGSAK, U.S. SUPPORT EXILED KUOMINTANG TROOPS

BK201046Y Voice of the People of Thailand [Clandestine] in Thai to Thailand 1000 GMT
19 Aug 78 BK

[Text] The world knows that the Kuomintang troops of Chang Si Fu, or Khun Sa, have moved from Shan State in Burma and permanently settled in Ban Doi Hin Taek, Mae Chan district, Chiang Rai Province, and have been engaged in large-scale opium trafficking and narcotics production and trade. The Kriangsak warlord clique, however, has frequently said that Khun Sa's men have already left Ban Doi Hin Taek. This is not true; they have never left.

A magazine recently reported that unmarked planes continued to deliver supplies, including weapons, ammunition and food to those troops. Those planes have been recognized by villagers as belonging to the CIA and the Kriangsak clique. They are the same planes used to deliver heroin at an abandoned airfield in Songkhla Province. The CIA and the Kriangsak clique also make use of Khun Sa's men as security guards for the construction of strategic roads in northern Thailand.

The Kriangsak government has clamored that it has forced Khun Sa's men out of the country, but in fact it is keeping the forces in Thailand and even providing them with necessary supplies for certain purposes. This sounds like the Kriangsak government is tackling the problem by its own sovereign power. As a matter of fact, it is only executing orders from the United States.

Last year when a delegation of the U.S. House Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control led by Lester Wolff visited Thailand, it had direct talk with Khun Sa in Doi Hin Taek and with the so-called Burmese rebel groups in Chiang Mai Province. This would be impossible in a sovereign country, but in Thailand everything is possible for the United States, especially at the time when warlord Kriangsak, a favorite lackey and heroin trade accomplice of the United States, is prime minister.

For these reasons, the United States and the Kriangsak clique are colluding in keeping the remnant troops of the Kuomintang 93rd Division in Thailand as well as the Khun Sa group in Ban Doi Hin Taek.

Comment on Visit to Troops

BK230230Y Voice of the People of Thailand [Clandestine] in Thai to Thailand 1000 GMT
22 Aug 78 BK

[Text] While the people are strongly against poverty and famine, especially in the provinces where floods have caused considerable loss and damage, what concerns warlord Kriangsak is suppression of the people and the mustering of support so that his clique can remain in power.

After transferring himself from the Interior Ministry to the Defense Ministry in a move to control the military even after he retires as supreme commander, warlord Kriangsak on 17 August left on a tour of Phitsanulok, Chiang Mai, Chiang Rai and Nan provinces. The purpose of his trip was to deceive the military officers and troops as well as border patrol police forces now serving his suppression policy in various districts.

Kriangsak told them that his government is making every effort to improve the welfare of the people so that they can lead a normal and happy life. He told the forces to sacrifice their lives in service of this suppression work against people who oppose his regime. He even brought amulets and charms to present to those forces in order to bolster their morale. However, he could not conceal his fear and lack of confidence in the future, for he told these suppression forces that they must multiply their efforts many times over in service of suppression work. This is tantamount to admitting that past suppression efforts by the clique have still not guaranteed its survival.

There have always been reports that big warlords and important figures in the country have been smuggling money out of the country to deposit abroad and that they have bought houses abroad so as to be prepared for their flight. During this tour, warlord Kriangsak lied to the troops, saying that he will not flee Thailand no matter what happens. This is an echo of what the Lon Nol and Nguyen Van Thieu cliques told their soldiers.

In order to get support from key military commanders, warlord Kriangsak boasted that he is still strong enough to take military control and that he has successfully mitigated the political pressure on him. He wanted to convince those men that his clique is always in control of the situation and is therefore entitled to remain in power, despite the fact that his position has substantially weakened.

Also during this northern trip, warlord Kriangsak visited and inspected units of the Kuomintang 93d Division in Tham Ngop, Fang district, Chiang Mai Province, and in Mai Salong, Mai Chan district, Chiang Rai Province. It is well known that those Kuomintang camps cultivate large quantities of opium and produce much heroin and that the Kuomintang troops are accomplices of the Kriangsak clique and the CIA in that business. A chieftain of the Kuomintang 93d Division swore to warlord Kriangsak that he would sacrifice his life to protect the soil of Thailand. In other words, the Kuomintang troops will forever occupy a portion of northern Thailand and continue their activities of illegally levying taxes on the Thai people and oppressing and exploiting them. They will serve as a tool of the reactionary government in suppressing the people in the north while continuing their opium and heroin trafficking. Warlord Kriangsak himself stressed to the chieftain of the Kuomintang 93d Division that his troopers should remain in Thailand. He said that they were his eyes and ears in the work of controlling and suppressing ethnic minorities in northern Thailand.

MCGOVERN CITED ON CAMPAIGN TO END GENOCIDE IN CAMBODIA

BK230200Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 22 Aug 78 BK

[Text] According to Washington sources, U.S. Senator McGovern on 21 August discussed the possibility of launching an international campaign to end genocide in Kampuchea. It is estimated that as many as 2.5 million people have died since the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique took power 3 years ago. Senator McGovern said that even Hitler's actions cannot be compared to these blatant brutalities.

PRC ATTITUDE AT THIRD MEETING CRITICIZED

DW221220Y Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 22 Aug 78 OW

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] At the third session of the vice foreign ministerial negotiations between Vietnam and China, the head of the Chinese delegation not only refused Vietnam's proposal for a joint appeal to the Hoa people being stranded at the border checkpoint to return to their former places of residence, but continued slandering Vietnam in an attempt to turn back the wheel of history to its circle 23 years ago. The Chinese side also revealed a new plot in the use of the Hoa people as a political pawn against Vietnam. He demanded that Vietnam take back those Hoa who were forced to leave for China by the Chinese side and create favorable conditions for them to be back in Vietnam. The Chinese side did not hesitate to call those people Vietnamese citizens, the term it had deliberately avoided before.

Obviously, it is the Chinese authorities who, for their own purposes, used different terms to speak of the Hoa people. When forcing the Hoa to go to China, they termed them "Chinese in dire straits." And now, seeing it is necessary to send those Hoa back to Vietnam, the Chinese side described them as "Vietnamese citizens." This allegation means that Vietnam did ostracize, persecute and expel Vietnamese citizens to China. Nothing can be more absurd and illogical. What is more, the Chinese representative also went on to say that of the Chinese residents expelled from Vietnam, many families had long resided here and had blood relations with the Vietnamese people. Now he said they have been separated with many members still living in Vietnam.

But one should ask: Who has deliberately separated the Hoa and Vietnamese peoples living together in the great family of the Vietnamese people of all nationalities? Who has caused separation of the Hoa people's families? Who has driven the Hoa people into an extremely precarious life? Who else, if not the Chinese authorities? These crocodile tears cannot deceive people, first of all the Hoa people who are victims of the Chinese authorities.

The Chinese side, with rhetorical words, said they are ready to give favorable conditions and expressed kindness to the return of those Hoa who had left for China back to Vietnam. If they are kind, why have they forced hundreds of thousands of Hoa people to leave for China? Is this a favorable condition given to Hoa people, or is it to realize a new plot against Vietnam?

Subtle-minded people see clearly that China's dark design is to once again use Hoa people as a tool to cause disturbances and difficulties to Vietnam. In their act of forcing Hoa people to leave for China, then stopping them at the border checkpoint, and their plot to return these Hoa people who had left for China back to Vietnam, the Chinese authorities used Hoa people as a political trump card in an attempt to cause disturbances and interfere in Vietnam's internal affairs.

However, all rhetoric expressed by Peking authorities toward Hoa people cannot cover up their dark designs. Throughout the last three sessions everyone says that Vietnam's stand is completely different from that of China. Vietnam's stand is serious and its good will is clear. Vietnam has made and is making all-out efforts to settle the differences and heal the Vietnam-China relationship. On the contrary, China's attitude is completely negative. They had made black white and attempted to deny historic facts existing over the past 20 years. They made many proposals which are in fact aimed at imposing on Vietnam their illegal and arrogant stand.

China's stand, attitude and negotiating ploy run completely counter to their words of good will. Whether the negotiations end in good results or not completely depends on the Chinese side.

FURTHER DETAILS OF 10 AUGUST PRC BORDER INCIDENT GIVEN

OW221701Y Hanoi VNA in English 1603 GMT 22 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 22 Aug (VNA)--Lung Ly, the area nibbled by China on August 10 is part of Kim Nai village, Meo Vac district, Ha Tuyen Province. Since 1971, particularly since 1976 when South Vietnam was completely liberated, Lung Ly has more and more been subject to nibbling by China. Group after group of Chinese were sent to Lung Ly where they slashed and burned forest, set up hillside farms and planted maize and pumpkins.

In face of these intensified encroachments, the Vietnamese authorities and the border guard unit in charge of this area lodged many protests with the Chinese authorities and took necessary measures to halt similar actions. Unable to act in the daytime, the Chinese side organised intrusions at night, the most blatant of which so far took place on August 10, 1978.

That day dozens of Chinese, escorted by soldiers, and carrying farm tools and many of them equipped with pistols and daggers hidden under their clothes, intruded into Lung Ly area. On their arrival two Vietnamese border guards came and explained to them about the seriousness of their action and calmly asked them to go back to China. The Chinese intruders, instead of complying, surrounded the Vietnamese border guards and used violence against them. Although they were armed and were on their homeland, Corporal Nguyen Duong and other border guards only resisted with their bare hands.

Privates Tran Van Binh and Phung Van Sam knocked off daggers and pistols from the Chinese, broke through their encirclement and ran back to their post to report. Privates Hoang Van No and Dang Van Dinh and Corporal Nguyen Duong fought back bravely with the resolve to keep the intruders from grabbing land.

Arriving at the side of a brook, the Chinese laid the three Vietnamese border guards down and began removing their guns and ammunition. Taking advantage of their captors' inattention, all the three guards managed to loosen the ropes that were tying them, suddenly struck the escorters and fled into the forest. By that time a Vietnamese rescue team had arrived and the panicky intruders had to flee back across the border.

On August 11 the border guard post in charge of Lung Ly area protested to the Chinese authorities against this illegal encroachment and demanded that the Chinese side stop at once such acts and return to the Vietnamese side all weapons the Chinese intruders had taken away from the Vietnamese border guards on August 10.

In the face of undeniable evidence, the representative of the Chinese border guard unit had to apologize and promised to solve the affair immediately. However, not until August 15 did the Chinese side return to the Vietnamese side the weapons they had stolen.

Together [with] the incidents at the Bac Luan Bridge and at Hanoi's Hang Co railway station, the Lung Ly incident was an added proof of China's lack of good will in its current negotiations with Vietnam.

NHAN DAN COMMENTS ON CHINA'S 'REAL INTENTIONS'

OW230747Y Hanoi VNA English 0719 GMT 23 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 23 Aug (VNA)--"The Chinese side's intention is to use negotiations to cause troubles and combine trouble-making with negotiations," says NHAN DAN in a commentary today.

The paper continues: The three sessions of the deputy foreign ministerial Vietnam-China negotiations have shed enough light on the Peking authorities' real intention in their policy toward Vietnam.

The Chinese negotiations have untiringly boasted of their good will and sincerity while refusing to settle concrete questions. Their language at the conference table is haughty and their arguments are full of contradictions.

The Chinese authorities have forced Hoa people to leave for China, then slanderously accused Vietnam of expelling them, and used this as a pretext to cut off aid to Vietnam, bring home Chinese specialists and close Vietnamese consulates-general in China. Afterwards, they shut the door to the same Hoa whom they had urged to leave Vietnam. At first they refused to negotiate, then changed their mind and agreed to talk--but only to mislead public opinion and go ahead with their anti-Vietnam policy. The following systematic acts are sufficient proof:

"On August 8 hardly had the negotiations started in Hanoi, [when] the Chinese authorities ordered their agents to manhandle and injure a number of Vietnamese officials on duty at the Bac Luan checkpoint on Vietnamese territory.

"On the night between August 11-12, bad Hoa elements instigated by the Chinese Embassy in Hanoi incited hundreds of Hoa at the Hanoi railway station to cause disturbances and roughed up Vietnamese officials and security men on duty on the spot.

"While still keeping all the border checkpoints closed, the Chinese authorities continue to order their agents to incite the Hoa to cause disturbances. On August 19 the Vietnamese head delegate proposed that both delegations issue a joint appeal at 6 pm the same day to the Hoa being stranded at the checkpoints, advising them to return to their former places of domicile to continue their normal living. But under the pretext that time was too pressing, the Chinese chief negotiator refused to cooperate.

"Also on August 19, the Chinese side waged a new trick--urging the Vietnamese side to 'publicly ensure safety' for the Hoa blocked at the checkpoints and 'guarantee their livelihood and jobs.' In the past the Chinese authorities told Hoa people that war was going to break out and they had to quit Vietnam as quickly as possible. Now they are forcing those Hoa who have crossed the border into China to return to Vietnam. They are in fact preparing to hurl back to Vietnam those Hoa who have naively returned to China.

"What an inhuman and brutal policy! The Chinese authorities have caused disasters to so many Hoa families. They are treating with utter callousness the same people who they said earlier are related to them by ties of 'consanguinity.' Depending on their selfish interests, the Chinese authorities have designated the Hoa people in Vietnam now as 'Chinese nationals in distress,' now as 'Vietnamese citizens.' After only three sessions of talks, the Chinese side has fully revealed its treachery."

PRC CHANGING REFUGEE POLICY TO CAUSE SRV TROUBLE

BK221246Y Hanoi International Service in Thai 0500 GMT 22 Aug 78 BK

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN commentary: "Good Will Must Be Proved by Deeds"--date not given]

[Text] At the three sessions of the talks between the Chinese and Vietnamese deputy foreign ministers over the Hoa people in Vietnam, China continuously repeated the words "good will." Yet China has never matched its words with its deeds. On the contrary, at the third session of the negotiations on 19 August, Chinese head delegate Chung Hsi-tung still maintained an arrogant and senseless attitude. He called on Vietnam to immediately stop "discriminating, persecuting, terrorizing and ostracizing the Overseas Chinese." He wanted Vietnam to stop using illegal methods to compel Chinese residents to change their citizenship. This, however, does not match reality. This was a completely unfounded accusation. China has even demanded that Vietnam send the several thousand Overseas Chinese stranded at border checkpoints back to their former residences, guarantee security for these people and provide them with jobs. China wants Vietnam to insure that these people will never again become victims of "discrimination, persecution, terrorization and ostracism."

Through such an attitude China wants to mislead others into thinking that it was China which brought attention to the problem of the Hoa people and that it was Vietnam which was responsible for causing the thousands of Hoa people who were living peacefully in Vietnam to leave en masse and thus be stranded at border checkpoints.

During the previous session of talks it was Vietnam which initiated the measures to enable the Hoa people who are stranded at various border points to return to their former domiciles in Vietnam. It is the Chinese side in fact which coaxed, pressured, threatened and tricked the Hoa people to go to the border checkpoints and then closed down the border passes in front of them. Meanwhile, the Chinese side, both openly and clandestinely, incited them to obstinately stay on at the border checkpoints because that would mean trouble for Vietnam. China continued to slander Vietnam through distorted propaganda and rejected its responsibility to solve the problem of the Hoa people who were stranded at the border checkpoints.

More serious still is China's demand that Vietnam must take back what China calls "Vietnamese citizens of Chinese descent" as well as a number of Vietnamese nationals, ethnic Vietnamese, and even a number of Overseas Chinese whom China itself previously forced to return to China. This kind of a demand reflects China's arrogant, vicious and crafty designs.

Not long ago, China, using the excuse that it was helping the Overseas Chinese who were victimized by Vietnam, was inciting and coaxing Hoa people to leave Vietnam for China in the hope of causing Vietnam many problems. Now those unfortunate Overseas Chinese have been given the new name of "Vietnamese citizens of Chinese descent." This is a pretext for China to demand that Vietnam now take those people back, because China knows this will create trouble for Vietnam by disrupting the social order and political stability, especially in the border areas. It can be clearly seen that, while clamoring about its concern for the Hoa people, China is only exploiting the Hoa people and using them as a tool to carry out China's dark designs against Vietnam. It is causing suffering to a large number of the Hoa people.

Everyone clearly sees how the Chinese side is escalating its anti-Vietnam policy through using the Hoa people. There was no progress at the three negotiation sessions. On the contrary, it can be clearly seen that the Chinese side has been using the negotiating table as a forum to slander Vietnam and put forth new and arrogant demands.

Vietnam's stand is unswerving. Its good will is clear and its words are matched with deeds. China, for its part, must not exploit Vietnam's good will and exploit the negotiations as an opportunity to slander Vietnam and cover up its crimes. We are determined that we will never forgive anyone who intentionally creates disturbances and violates Vietnamese law. In the meantime we wish to see the negotiations proceed favorably. For this to happen, China must prove its good will by deeds. China must stop inciting hooligans amongst the Hoa people to cause disturbances along the border. It must open the border passes and permit the Hoa people stranded at border checkpoints into China if this is China's wish. Those already accepted into China must not be compelled to return to Vietnam. If China prefers to keep the border passes closed, China must permit Vietnam to send the Hoa people back to their former residences. China must stop inciting those people to obstinately remain at the border checkpoints in the hope of seeing them cause trouble for Vietnam.

CAMBODIAN DEFECTOR TELLS OF MILITARY UPRISINGS

BK231024Y Hanoi International Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 23 Aug 78 BK

[Statement by Cambodian soldier (Sar Chhuon)--recorded]

[Text] My name is (Sar Chhuon), aged 30. I joined the Kampuchean army in February 1974. I previously served in the forces in Memot district, Kompong Cham Province. After a number of cadres in Sector 21 were purged I was assigned to Sector 20. I fled to Vietnam on 14 July 1978. Before I fled to Vietnam I served in the 5th Company, 72d Battalion, 35th Regiment, 675th Division of Sector 20.

I would like to talk about the reasons which have prompted me to take refuge in Vietnam. At the end of May 1978 news was spread within my regiment that some army units and people in the regions of Suong and Chup had revolted against the authorities. At that time I saw on several occasions massive forces being moved in and out of these areas. At the same time I heard heavy gunfire for 3 consecutive days. Then many battalion and company leaders in Sector 21 started disappearing one after another. The remaining cadres were summoned by higher authorities. Among them were Brother (Khon) and Brother (Moeun), commander and deputy commander respectively of the 103d Regiment; Brother (Srean), commander of the 82d Battalion; and so on. I later learned that these cadres had all been executed because they reportedly had antagonistic feelings against the authorities.

A cadre named (Uong) told me that there was much unrest inside our unit. One day in late June 1978 the higher authorities summoned my unit to meet at the (Khnanng Krapeu) rubber processing plant. A man who said he represented the Central Committee came by car to talk to us. He told us not to believe the words of the rebels or else we would be executed.

Later, we were transferred to Sector 20. After joining our new unit, all of us newcomers had to fill out a form giving our biographic information. After this, many of my friends disappeared without any explanation. One day, as I was sitting in the kitchen in the woods, five men with various weapons, including a B-40 rocket launcher, walked toward me. When they were about 20 meters away they split up; two persons went to the right, two others to the left and one came straight toward me, gun held ready. I was told to raise my hands. I realized that I would die anyway so I jumped into the bushes and ran without looking back. I escaped because of the thickness of the woods. I then decided to cross the border to Vietnam in order to stay alive.

After fleeing 8 days I reached my native village. I barely recognized it as it had been leveled and was uninhabited. Not a single soul was in sight. I was very depressed and felt extreme indignation and hate for the traitorous Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique. I knew this clique, relying on the aid of the Chinese leaders and on Chinese weapons, had killed countless cadres who had defeated U.S. imperialism and its lackeys and had completely liberated Kampuchea.

It was this clique which massacred an indeterminate number of Kampuchean people. Also, it was this clique which destroyed the villages of the people and the pagodas and monasteries in Kampuchea. It is my opinion that only by rising up against this traitorous Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique can the fraternal combatants people in Region 203 save the nation from certain destruction.

The commanders frequently told us that if we fled to Vietnam we would be arrested, tortured and killed by the Vietnamese army. However, when I reached this country I saw that no such treatment was given to me or any other refugee. When I thought about Vietnam's support and assistance to us, about the correct and generous stand of the Vietnamese army in helping Kampuchea smash the U.S. and Lon Nol in order to liberate Kampuchea, I believed that Vietnam would remain good to us. This conviction turned out to be correct, as when I reached Vietnam I was cordially welcomed by Vietnamese soldiers. This made me extremely happy. When I was in my own country I thought only of life and death matters; there was no place for enjoyment. Now, I can again see some light in the future.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER ATTENDS NEW DELHI UN CONFERENCE

OW230826Y Hanoi VNA English 0710 GMT 23 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 23 Aug (VNA)--A delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam led by Minister of Foreign Trade Dang Viet Chau is attending the conference of the ministers of trade of the countries in the Economic and Social Commission of the United Nations for Asia and the Pacific which opened in new Delhi on August 21.

The conference will discuss the development of trade and the strengthening of economic cooperation among the countries in Asia and the Pacific, especially the restructuring of international economic relations and measures to develop trade relations among countries in this region, first of all among developing countries.

DELEGATION RETURNED FROM HAVANA REPORTS ON ACTIVITIES

BK230504Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 22 Aug 78 BK

[Text] On 21 August in the Hanoi municipal theater, our delegation of youths and college students recently returned from the 11th International Youth and Students Festival in Havana, Cuba, reported on its activities during the festival.

Attending were Vice Premier Huynh Tan Phat; Nguyen Tien Phong and Luong Van Nghia, secretaries of the Youth Union Central Committee; (Miguel Guentet), Cuban charge d'affaires; other cadres of the Cuban Embassy in our country; and nearly 700 delegates and cadres of youth unions in various central sectors and organs and in Hanoi.

Ho Anh Dung, member of the Youth Union Central Committee's Executive Board and deputy head of our Delegation to the International Youth and Students Festival, read a report on the delegation's activities during the festival.

After our delegation reported to the festival on our country's victories during the anti-U.S. struggle, the new cruel schemes of the international imperialists and reactionaries and the Peking powerholders, and the crimes of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, the festival turned into an explosion of support for Vietnam in the struggle against the international imperialists and reactionaries. During the 9-day festival, discussion of 200 topics brought up by the 18,500 delegates representing 140 countries and 2,000 national and international organizations manifested the strength of the solidarity against the imperialists for the cause of peace and friendship.

Our delegation held 100 meetings with youths from other countries. Many activities were also organized at the festival to voice solidarity with and support for Vietnam in its struggle to protect its independence and sovereignty against imperialist forces and international reactionaries. Vietnam actually embodied the confidence and conscience of the era at the festival.

After the report session, the participants attended a show staged by young performers who had attended the 11th International Youth and Students Festival.

TRADE UNION GROUP'S ACTIVITIES IN USSR REPORTED

OW230819Y Hanoi VNA in English 0704 GMT 23 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 23 Aug (VNA)--A.I. Shibayev, Central Committee member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, chairman of the All-Union-Central Council of Trade Unions of the USSR, on Monday received the Vietnam TU delegation led by Nguyen Van Linh, political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, and president of the Vietnam General Confederation of Trade Unions.

On behalf of the Soviet workers, public employees and collective peasants, A.I. Shibayev reaffirmed their full support for the Vietnamese working people who are building socialism and defending the independence and sovereignty of their country in face of the crude threats and adventurous policy of the Chinese leadership and its client regime in Kampuchea. He expressed his joy over the great achievements of the fraternal Vietnamese people who, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam, are exerting all-out efforts to increase the strength of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, firm outpost of peace and socialism in Southeast Asia.

In reply, Nguyen Van Linh stressed that the all-round support of the Soviet labouring people and trade unions and of the trade unions of other socialist countries have made important contributions to the victory of the Vietnamese people in their past struggle for independence and freedom and in their present endeavours to overcome the sequels of imperialist aggression and build a strong, socialist Vietnam.

The two sides pointed to the importance of further developing the all-round cooperation between the two trade union organizations in the basic interests of the two peoples and for enhancing the might of the socialist community. Conforming to the resolutions of the congress of the World Federation of Trade Unions, the two sides will step up their activities to strengthen the unity of action of the international trade union movement aimed at ensuring a stable peace and consolidating the process of reducing tension in Asia and the rest of the world.

LEADERS GREET ROMANIAN COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

BK230129Y Hanoi VNA in English 1531 GMT 22 Aug 78 BK

[Text] Hanoi, 22 Aug (VNA)--Vietnamese party and state leaders today (August 22) sent a message to their Romanian counterparts warmly greeting the 34th national day of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The message was addressed by President Ton Duc Thang; Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam; Truong Chinh, chairman of the National Assembly Standing Committee; and Premier Pham Van Dong, to Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Prime Minister Manea Manescu; and Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly. It says:

"Over the past 34 years, under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party, the fraternal Romanian people have recorded great achievements in the building of socialism. Today, Socialist Romania is a country having a rapid tempo of economic development, modern industry and agriculture, and an advanced culture and science, where the people's material and cultural life has constantly improved. The international prestige of the Socialist Republic of Romania has been raised unceasingly.

"The Vietnamese people greatly rejoice over the Romanian people's achievements and sincerely wish that, under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party headed by esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the fraternal Romanian people will record new and yet greater achievements in the implementation of the resolution of the 11th Congress and National Plenum of the Romanian Communist Party held late last year, in order to build an all-sidedly developed socialist system and gradually taking Romania to Communism.

"The recent visit to Vietnam of the party and state delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania led by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu marked a new development in the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries. The Communist Party of Vietnam and the government and people of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam will continue working for constantly strengthening and developing the solidarity, friendship and fraternal cooperation between the two communist parties, the two governments, and the peoples of our two countries on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, in the interests of the Vietnamese and Romanian peoples, and for the victory of socialism and peace in the world."

On this occasion, Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh also sent a congratulatory message to Romanian Minister for Foreign Affairs Stefan Andrei.

CANADIAN CP LEADER SUPPORTS SRV ON MOSCOW 1

OW220831Y Hanoi VNA in English 0730 GMT 22 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 22 Aug (VNA)--"The present task of the international communist movement is to wholeheartedly unite with the government, communist party and people of Vietnam who are defending their independence, sovereignty and unity, and building socialism," said William Kashtan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Canada, on Soviet TV on August 17 following his recent visit to Vietnam.

William Kashtan said the main difficulty Vietnam is facing is the danger caused by Peking's hostile policy. He said China's hostile activities against Vietnam are being carried out in three directions: to make provocations at the Vietnam-Kampuchea border; to use the problem of Hoa people in Vietnam as a means to put pressure on Vietnam; and to sabotage Vietnam from the inside to prevent socialist construction in Vietnam (cutting off all economic and technical aid to Vietnam and so on...). The Canadian Communist Party leader pointed out that China's main purpose is to press Vietnam to accept the "three world" theory which puts on a par the two systems--the socialist system and the capitalist system--and to oppose the Soviet Union. The actions being taken by Peking are a premeditated betrayal, William Kashtan said.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON TON DUC THANG'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION

Mongolian, Czechoslovak, Korean Greetings

OW230331Y Hanoi VNA in English 0240 GMT 23 Aug 78 OW

[Excerpts] Hanoi, 23 Aug (VNA)--President Ton Duc Thang has received messages from leaders of socialist countries greeting him on his 90th birthday (August 20).

In his message, Y. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party and president of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the People's Republic of Mongolia, says:

"We sincerely greet you on your glorious birthday and express the Mongolian people's sincere elation at the brilliant achievements of the fraternal Socialist Republic of Vietnam in the implementation of the historic resolution of the Fourth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam. We wish to express our close solidarity and international support to the struggle of the fraternal Vietnamese people in the defence of the sovereignty and independence of their socialist motherland against the reactionary forces and their lackeys."

The message from Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, says:

"The Czechoslovak people have boundless respect and love for you, an outstanding revolutionary, a staunch fighter against colonialist oppression and imperialist aggression who has a long record of thoroughgoing revolutionary activities following the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and has made direct contributions to the struggle for the just cause of the Vietnamese people. On this occasion, I sincerely thank you for your tireless activities to increase and consolidate the relations of friendship between our two countries."

In his message, President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, says:

"I believe that the cooperation and friendship between the peoples of our two countries will be further strengthened and developed. I sincerely wish you still greater achievements in your work, with a view to building socialism in your country. I wish you the best of health."

Polish, GDR Messages

BK230914Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 22 Aug 78 BK

[Text] Many party and state leaders of brother countries have sent messages of greetings to President Ton Duc Thang on his 90th birthday. The message from Henryk Jablonski, president of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic, says:

Venerated and beloved president, on your 90th birthday, on behalf of the Polish people, the Council of State and the Front of National Unity and on my own behalf, I have the honor to convey to you my warmest greetings and most cordial salutations.

As a communist you have fought persistently, and at your post as president of the fraternal Socialist Republic of Vietnam and honorary president of the Vietnam Fatherland Front, you have worked tirelessly for years, winning great respect from the entire Vietnamese people as well as all friends of heroic Vietnam around the world.

Venerated and beloved President Ton Duc Thang, our Polish people know you as an SRV leader who has devoted all his marvelous life to the great cause, the aim of which is to win the sacred rights for the fraternal Vietnamese people--independence, unification, sovereignty and territorial integrity--and to peacefully build their socialist country.

We highly appreciate your contributions to consolidating the strength of world socialism and the forces of peace and to developing the fraternal friendship between the Polish and Vietnamese peoples. Highly venerated and beloved President Ton Duc Thang, please accept our best wishes for good health and many more achievements in working to serve the Vietnamese people's interests.

The message from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, says:

Highly venerated and beloved president, on your 90th birthday, on behalf of the SED and the GDR government and people and on my own behalf, I convey to you my warmest greetings and salutations.

Your life of struggle has been related to the brilliant victories of the Vietnamese people in struggling against foreign aggression and oppression for the country's independence and in the building of socialism. During your youthful days, you did your best to contribute to the cause of the working class and Vietnamese people. Today, as a leader, you are head of the DRV, a brilliant example and an outpost of socialism in Southeast Asia.

As one of the closest militant friends of unforgettable Comrade Ho Chi Minh, an outstanding revolutionary leader and an ardent international fighter, you have made invaluable contributions to the consolidation and development of the close relations between Vietnam and the other fraternal socialist countries.

Please allow me to sincerely thank you for your tireless activities aimed at constantly consolidating and strengthening the close friendship between the peoples of our two countries.

On the occasion of your noble glorious day I wish to express the firm belief that the Vietnamese people will win new and greater victories in the implementation of the historic resolutions of the Fourth Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party as well as in the defense of their independence and sovereignty and in the implementation of the treaty of friendship between the GDR and the DRV. The fraternal friendship between the SED and the VCP and between our two states and peoples will be consolidated and win more successes day after day.

Highly venerated and beloved President Ton Duc Thang, from the bottom of my heart, I wish you good health, happiness and a life full of creative strength. I hope that you will continue to win many great successes in fulfilling your noble duties. I convey to you my socialist salutations.

Ho Chi Minh City Celebration

BK221814Y Hanoi VNA in English 1526 GMT 22 Aug 78 BK

[Text] Hanoi, 22 Aug (VNA)--A meeting to celebrate the 90th birthday (August 20) of President Ton Duc Thang was held at the Ba Son shipyard in Ho Chi Minh City last weekend. Ton Duc Thang was a mechanic and leader [word indistinct] workers movement at Ba Son in the days of French colonialism.

The celebration of his birthday was attended by more than [words indistinct] cadres and workers of the shipyard and representatives of 74 other factories in the city. In preparation for this event an emulation drive had been launched with the enthusiastic participation of all workshops. Hull-makers, within a month, built an extra number two times their average monthly quota.

7TH MILITARY REGION'S EXPLOITS FOR JULY A. BOUNCED

OW221445Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 22 Aug 78 OW

[Text] The people's armed forces in the 7th Military Region are enthusiastically striving to score achievements to greet the 52d anniversary of the August revolution and national day on 2 September.

In July, along the border in Tay Ninh and Song Be provinces, the local armed forces of the military region, including the 2d and 5th groups as the nucleus forces, repeatedly dealt appropriate punitive blows to the Kampuchean intruders. From 19 to 23 July these units annihilated 120 enemy troops, including 57 killed on the spot, and seized many assorted weapons.

Developing the impetus of victory, on 26 July the units of the 5th Group fought an outstanding battle north of Area L. After 1 day of fighting, the attacking units of the group encircled, divided and annihilated two battalions of the Kampuchean armed forces and mauled two others, putting out of action nearly 500 enemy troops, including more than 100 killed on the spot and seizing a large quantity of weapons and equipment.

Developing the offensive tradition of the August revolution, the local armed forces in the 7th Military Region are stepping up the emulation movement to score exploits with which to practically greet the two grand days of the nation and are striving to protect every sacred inch of soil of the homeland by launching repeated attacks to exterminate the enemy.

DO MUOI ADDRESSES MARITIME PRODUCTS CONFERENCE

BK181116Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 17 Aug 78 BK

[Text] The Ministry of Maritime Products recently held a conference in Ho Chi Minh City to review the implementation of the state plan and the transformation and development of the marine products sector in the direction of socialism and to discuss measures to increase the exploitation, cultivation, purchase, processing and export of maritime products, satisfactorily organize logistic services and intensify protective activities, striving to fulfill the 1978 state plan. Vice Premier Do Muoi, alternate member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Central Committee for the Transformation of Private Industry and Trade, addressed the conference.

After discussing the revolutionary tasks in the new stage, the vice premier said: Maritime product potential in the south is very great. The party Central Committee and government have paid great attention to the maritime products sector and consider the development of the sector as one of the most important tasks in the national economic development process. Therefore, along with accelerating the transformation and development of industry, agriculture and forestry, we must do our best to vigorously improve and develop the maritime products sector according to the directives and resolutions of the party and government.

In view of this, we must firmly maintain, develop and most satisfactorily utilize existing production forces while striving to invest in the development of the sector by comprehensively balancing and increasing the number of material and technical bases in an effort to accelerate the exploitation, cultivation, purchase and processing of maritime products in order to successfully fulfill the state plan norms and promptly meet the requirements of production, combat, the people's livelihood and exports.

We must combine economic construction and development with the consolidation of national defense, heighten revolutionary vigilance and be ready to cooperate with the armed forces in smashing all schemes and acts of sabotage of the imperialists and reactionaries and in maintaining social order and political security in coastal areas. Vice Premier Do Muoi urged the delegates to attentively care for the fishermen's lives, mobilize the masses and guide them in making their living; to satisfactorily maintain production and to provide protection for the people in face of the new situation so that they can be at ease while carrying out production to help build socialism and defend the socialist fatherland.

LE VAN LUONG VISITS NEW ECONOMIC ZONE IN LAM DONG

OW201921Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 18 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Recently, Comrade Le Van Luong, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and secretary of the Hanoi municipal party committee, visited a new economic zone built in Lam Dong by people who had come from Hanoi.

Addressing the key cadres and party members living in the new economic zone, Comrade Le Van Luong conveyed greetings and commendations from the party Central Committee and the Hanoi municipal party committee to all the cadres, party members and people who had come from the capital for their great efforts in rapidly stabilizing their livelihood and their encouraging initial achievements in building this new economic zone. He warmly praised the people of the capital for their correct implementation of the fourth party congress resolution and the instructions given by Comrade Le Duan, VCP general secretary, during his visit to Lam Dong, and for eagerly setting off to build this new economic zone, thus positively contributing to carrying out the plan for redistributing the work force country-wide in order to best exploit our fatherland's natural and other economic resources.

Comrade Le Van Luong described the long-range production program for the new economic zone in Lam Dong as raising milk cows, planting mulberries and raising silk worms, and grain production. For the immediate future, he said, this new economic zone should intensively promote grain production in order to meet the grain needs of the local people and provide for other people from Hanoi who will resettle in this new economic zone. At the same time, the local people should produce sufficient grain for livestock and to fulfill their grain obligations to the state. He urged the cadres and party members to develop their role as exemplary vanguard in production and other work and in leading the local people to strengthen solidarity with local ethnic minorities, maintain public security and order, firmly defend the new economic zone, and step up production and the building of a new lifestyle. As an immediate step, the local people should properly fulfill their tasks of harvesting crops and processing grain and foodstuffs in order to meet the local people's demands and properly discharge their grain obligations to the state.

Comrade Le Van Luong also visited and worked with the standing committees of the Lam Dong provincial and Duc Trong district party committees. The comrade leaders in these localities fully agreed with him and the other Hanoi leaders on the guidelines for short- and long-term production in this new economic zone, for production organization and management, for organization of party tasks and other tasks related to administration and to mass organizations, and for maintenance of local public security and order.

LATE REPORT: CARTER REMARKS ON U.S.-PRC RELATIONS CITED

BK231340Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 23 Aug 78 BK

[Text] President Carter, dealing with U.S. policy toward China in a 21 August interview with U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, pointed out that he still does not have any intention to visit China, but that the United States has sought and is still seeking ways to strengthen U.S.-China relations on the basis of the principles of the Shanghai communique.

Carter said: In the recent past the United States sent its secretary of state on a visit to China. Our national security advisor has also visited China. The United States has also sent a very high-ranking group of scientists and technicians to China for a visit. More and more leaders of U.S. business circles have been going to China to make arrangements for trade and investments.

For example, in the field of oil production more members of the U.S. Government will be traveling to China in the next few weeks. This is a result of U.S. efforts to improve relations with China and also of China's more open attitude toward the West.

LATE REPORT: 12 AUGUST CAO LIANG BORDER VIOLATIONS PROTESTED

BK231151Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1127 GMT 23 Aug 78 BK

[Text] We now invite our friends to listen to a report we have just received: Protest against Chinese violations of Vietnamese sovereignty and territory in Cao Lang Province.

On 23 August Comrade Nguyen Tien, head of the Department for China of our Foreign Ministry met with Chinese charge d'affaires Lu Ming to lodge a protest with the Chinese side against its sending more than 50 armed border defense troops and militiamen on 12 August into Vietnamese territory to take up position in the (Tra Man) zone between Milestones 136 and 137 in (Duc Hanh) village, Bao Lac district, Cao Lang Province, thus obstructing the normal activities of the Vietnamese border defense public security personnel.

On the same day the Chinese side also sent 21 armed border defense troops into Vietnamese territory to surround and manhandle a Vietnamese border defense public security unit stationed in the (Ka Tum) zone between Milestones 15 and 16 in (Tan Yen) village, Van Lang district, Cao Lang Province.

After pointing out the grave incidents that took place in the (Tra Man) and (Ka Tum) zones in Cao Lang Province, Comrade Nguyen Tien pointed out: These actions by the Chinese side have grossly violated the sovereignty and territory of Vietnam and were prearranged and calculated with bad intentions toward Vietnam. Together with other actions by the Chinese side to cause tensions at the Vietnam-China border in the past days, these actions by the Chinese side have further worsened relations between the two countries. The Chinese side must bear responsibility for all consequences arising from these wrongdoings.

The SRV Foreign Ministry protests against these actions by the Chinese side and demands that it put an immediate end to such actions.

BRIEFS

ROMANIAN ENVOY'S PRESS CONFERENCE--Hanoi, 18 Aug--Tudor Zamfira, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania, held a press conference here on the 34th national day of Romania (August 23). The ambassador spoke of this historic day, which he said opened a new era for his country under the leadership of the Communist Party of Romania. After pointing out the brilliant achievements recorded in all fields by the Romanian people in the past 34 years, Ambassador Zamfira voiced his people's determination to fulfill with merit the targets set by the 11th party congress for building an all-sidedly developed socialist society and advancing toward Communism. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1525 GMT 18 Aug 78 OW]

ROMANIAN ART TROUPE--Hanoi, 7 Aug--The art troupe of the Romanian Communist Youth Union left here today after a fortnight-long performance tour of Vietnam at the invitation of the Ministry of Culture and Information. The troupe, led by Zoya Norica Popescu, performed in Hanoi and Hue cities and Hai Hung Province. It paid tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum and visited the late president's home and the museum of history. It was received by Vice Premier Huynh Tan Phat. Yesterday it was conferred a friendship medal by the Council of Ministers. [Hanoi VNA in English 1542 GMT 7 Aug 78 OW]

The president says that in the course of the democratic development of the nation since the arrival of the New Order, general elections have been held twice, the last being held on 2 May 1977. Following the second general election, another parliament and another People's Consultative Assembly came into being. The assembly ended its session successfully in March this year "in spite of a controversy raised at the session which was rather basic in nature." The president says that "the emergence of differences of opinion in a democratic society is a natural thing." He adds that whatever decision the assembly has made must be honored by all." "Now," he says, "we are facing a test as to whether we have the will and the ability to carry out the decrees of the People's Consultative Assembly with equal success."

The president terms the coming 5 years as a "very decisive period" for the following reasons: "First, in the coming 5-year period--the period of implementation of the Third 5-Year Plan--we will face the task of building the basis for a just and prosperous society." It has been established by the People's Consultative Assembly that "the basis of a just and prosperous society based on Pancasila is to be materialized in five consecutive 5-year plans".

"Second, the present generation will be succeeded in the coming 5-year period or at the end of it. The change-over from one generation to another always brings both sadness and hope."

"Third, the implementation of our development program so far has given rise to new hopes and dimensions".

"Fourth, in the years ahead the world will see a series of developments and changes in the search for new types of relationships in the economic, political and defense sectors. Our situation and our nation-building program cannot be isolated from these world developments and changes."

On the tasks entrusted to him by the People's Consultative Assembly, the president says that they are essentially:

- "A. Completing the fifth and final year of the Second 5-Year Plan and drawing up the Third 5-Year Plan in accordance with the broad outlines of the state policy;
- "B. Improving and effectively using the state apparatus at all levels;
- "C. Further (?enhancing a democratic society based on the Pancasila ideology); and
- "D. Pursuing an independent and active foreign policy which is oriented toward the national interest."

The president then elaborates on the "Saptakrida" or seven basic tasks of his new administration, which are: 1. Improving conditions in the country to facilitate the realization of social justice; 2. maintaining an adequately high rate of economic growth; 3. strengthening national stability; 4. creating a clean government; 5. building strong national unity based on Pancasila; 6. preparing for the next general election; and 7. pursuing an independent and active foreign policy for the sake of national interests and in the framework of strengthening national resilience.

Having elaborated on each of the seven basic tasks, the president stresses the importance of national stability. He says the government is making every effort to establish national stability, particularly in the political sector, adding: "This does not mean that the government is doing so in order to remain in power forever or to find an excuse to oppress the people and eliminate democracy." He stresses: "What we need is dynamic national stability."

The president further outlines the "mechanism of national leadership"--the constitutional way of electing a president and of the People's Consultative Assembly exercising its power in withdrawing its mandate from a president. He hopes that "the mechanism of national leadership instituted by the New Order will be preserved and perfected."

The president also notes that since the establishment of the New Order, other high state institutions, such as the Supreme Advisory Council and the State Auditing Board, and the judicial system have been able to function in accordance with the constitution.

The president says that besides national stability, national security and order are also important, because they are prerequisites for the successful implementation of the development program. He says it is necessary to enhance a sense of security and order among the people so as to permit the military to carry out its basic function.

He says that in view of uncertainties in the world and in view of the fact that the nation is still faced with all manner of infiltration and subversion as well as destructive activities "it is necessary that we establish a law on national security as a legal facility which is adequate for preventing and taking speedy and practical steps against perpetrators of crime in the fields of extremist thinking, all forms of infiltration, subversion and other destructive acts." He adds that it is also necessary to increase vigilance against the "possible consequences of setting free large numbers of G-30-S/PKI prisoners in the future."

Speaking of the need to create a "clean government," President Suharto admits that among the large number of civil servants, there must be some who are not carrying out their functions honestly and carefully and who are abusing their positions. However, many more are working honestly and with a great sense of responsibility. The president says that "operation order," directed against "negative elements" in the bureaucracy will continue.

On foreign policy, the president says: "The world is still marked by shifts in the balance of power in the political, economic and military fields which will continue before a new and more stable world order is established. One still looks at the situation in the Middle East with fear and hope. The rapprochement which followed the historic meeting between President as-Sadat and Prime Minister Begin in Jerusalem and Ismailia 9 months ago seems to be heading for an impasse, although the projected summit meeting at Camp David next month is giving the world new hope. We hope that this summit meeting will pave the way for a fair settlement so that the foundations for peace in the Middle East can be built upon."

"Meanwhile, new tensions and conflicts are emerging in Africa" because of "interests of the big powers. The cold war, which of late has somewhat (?calmed) in the world, is showing signs of getting 'hot' again.

"It is under these circumstances that the nonaligned movement is regaining its significance. However we must (?cautiously) admit that the nonaligned movement is heading for difficult times because of the emergence of divisive and [word indistinct] threats following the (?successful injection) of big power interests into the movement. Indonesia, as one of the founders of the nonaligned movement, will do its very best to see to it that most of the nonaligned countries remain true to the original objectives of the nonaligned movement, namely positively contributing to world peace and prosperity and not allowing themselves to become the tools of the [word indistinct] big powers.

"In view of these developments in the world, we must carry out our foreign policy with vigilance and caution. It is stipulated in the broad outlines of the state policy that our independent and active foreign policy must continue to serve our own national interests, particularly in all fields of development.

"We have been laying stress on economic matters because economic development currently constitutes our most important national task. In this connection, economic cooperation with advanced countries will be continued and will be used as much as possible to complement our own sources of development."

The president further notes the importance of a just international economic order and the role of the developing countries in establishing a new order. Continuing along this line, he says: "Therefore, we call on all Third World countries to unite in the endeavor to make world economic justice a reality. Without it, the advanced countries will become more advanced and the still underdeveloped countries will have no chance of catching up."

The president says that economic growth in developing countries has been greatly influenced by the world economic situation. "To be precise, the economies and the rates of development in these countries are largely influenced by fluctuations in the prices of raw materials on the world market. Therefore, we must struggle to stabilize the prices of raw materials at a fair level.

"This struggle is promising. Some industrial countries have agreed to establish a common fund for the financing of buffer stocks of certain raw materials which are exported by developing countries. This achievement is just the first step in a struggle which still has a long way to go. Let us make this initial step a springboard for our struggle.

"We must make all existing forums venues for realizing the new international economic order, such as the north-south dialog, UNCTAD conferences and (?regional groupings).

"We must also maintain unity and solidarity with other oil exporting countries in OPEC. We are fully aware that crude oil is one of the main pillars of our economic development at present. Fluctuations in the production and price of crude oil certainly have a great impact on the pace of our development. Therefore, we are duty-bound to try to bring stability to the production and price of crude oil, so that we can derive the greatest possible benefit from this source of natural wealth.

"At the same time we must expand economic cooperation and our relations with foreign countries. We must also continue to increase our non-oil exports. At present, we are increasing our economic contacts with Middle East countries and also with the socialist countries.

"Our foreign policy is mainly directed toward maintaining stability in the ASEAN region through cooperation among ASEAN member countries. This is one of the main pillars of our foreign policy."

Speaking about the nature of the relationship among the ASEAN member countries, the president says: "We must continue to maintain (?effective) cooperation among ASEAN countries," adding that the time has come for ASEAN to consolidate and expand cooperation among its member countries.

President Suharto continues: "Our cooperation with our neighbors to the south and the east, particularly Australia, New Zealand and Papua-New Guinea, has been strengthened. We have continuously expanded cooperation with them in various fields on the basis of mutual benefit and mutual need."

The president then touches on the subject of drawing up the Third 5-Year Plan which is aimed at increasing the income of the people and laying down a firm foundation for subsequent development activities, "giving great emphasis to a more equitable distribution of development activities and the realization of social justice."

In this context, he says that the people must be able to meet their basic daily needs, have adequate educational and health care facilities, job opportunities and business opportunities and participate in national development. He says that more efforts have to be made to attain and expand these objectives.

Speaking on the subject of foreign capital, the president says: "We will continue to allow foreign capital to join us in our ever expanding development activities. We shall leave to them those areas of business operations which are still beyond the capacity of our national enterprises to handle. For the sake of national interest and to further enhance our economic sovereignty, foreign capital investors are obliged to establish joint ventures with national enterprises."

Turning to the subject of population increase, the president says that the country's family planning program must be further intensified. In the Second 5-Year Plan period, the rate of increase stood at an annual rate of 2.3 percent. This can be further reduced to 2 percent, when family planning is intensified in the Third 5-Year Plan. "This means the current population of approximately 137 million people is expected to increase to 151 million at the end of the Third 5-Year Plan."

The president says that in the Third 5-Year Plan, the country expects to see an annual economic growth rate of 6.5 percent. This and the expected 2 percent annual population increase will increase the per capita gross national product by 24 percent in the 5-year period.

The president says that in the Third 5-Year Plan, the government projects an 11 percent annual increase in the industrial sector, 9 percent in the building sector, 10 percent in the transportation and communications sector and 8 percent in agriculture, mining and other sectors.

The president says that revenues from crude oil exports will not change much in the future in view of the current world economic situation. In the current Second 5-Year Plan, oil revenues constitute 55 percent of total state revenues. Therefore, he says, "we must try our best to increase our non-oil revenues." Revenues from liquefied natural gas exports are expected to increase "considerably."

The president says that the government will turn to other sources to finance the development program, such as taxes and savings.

The president says that greater pressure in government has made it necessary to change the composition of the cabinet so as to attain better coordination in the governmental functions of policy making, execution and supervision, adding: "I wish to stress at this point that in conformity with the constitution, all ministers, whether they are minister-coordinators, cabinet ministers, ministers of state or junior ministers, are assistants to the president, appointed by him and directly responsible to him."

In concluding his speech, President Suharto asks the parliament to assist the government in drawing up the Third 5-Year Plan and in laying down a firm foundation for the future development and progress of the nation in all fields-economic, political, social and cultural.

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